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# THE TIMES

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

No 64,281

MONDAY MARCH 16 1992

40p

The Majors enter first full week of campaigning with a spring in their step



The Majors in relaxed mood at their Huntingdon home yesterday, shortly before the prime minister's first "talkabout". Among friends, page 7

## Labour to start 50p top tax rate at £40,000

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

LABOUR has fixed £40,000 as the starting rate of its new 50p top rate of tax, scrapped plans for "savings tax" on unearned income and is proposing to raise income tax thresholds by double the inflation rate.

Those will be John Smith's main measures when he unveils his shadow budget at Westminster today amid the kind of suspense that preceded Norman Lamont's Budget last week.

The shadow chancellor is preparing to claim that his is a tax-cutting budget for most of the population. Neil Kin-

Full coverage and analysis of the campaign pages 6, 7 and 9

Two-note Toryism ... 12  
Diary ..... 12  
Economic view ..... 19

nock, the party leader, yesterday called it fair and not punitive. Roy Hattersley, the deputy leader, told a party rally in London last night that Labour would ensure that ten families will be better off under Labour.

Mr Smith will unfold plans to abandon the savings tax — which would have involved the imposition of a 9p charge on unearned income of £3,000 a year for non-pensioners — will please Labour MPs who have been worried about its likely effect on potential supporters who have built up substantial nesteggs.

Those will be in addition to the already announced £3,65 billion benefits package that will give single pensioners an extra £5 a week and married couples £8, and increase child benefit for all children to £9.95 a week.

The increases and the lifting of the thresholds by twice the 4.5 per cent needed to keep pace with inflation will be paid for by the new top rate tax, the plan to lift the ceiling on national insurance contributions on earnings above £21,000 and restrictions to tax reliefs. Mr Smith's plan to raise thresholds at a cost of about £800 million will remove more than 250,000 people from paying tax.

He will use that to refute the Conservative charge that Labour intends to raise taxes for the poor as well as the rich through reversing the 20 per cent band proposal. The

### Smith's budget hits middle managers

*Labour economists' calculation errors have thrown doubt on John Smith's tax plans, writes Anatole Kaletsky*

The tax plans to be unveiled today in John Smith's shadow budget would result in Britain's middle classes paying far higher taxes than under the last Labour government, despite Labour's apparent assurances to the contrary.

Mr Smith's proposals would mean a junior manager on a salary of £30,000 paying £1,500 more in real terms than his counterpart in 1979-80. A married middle manager or professional on £50,000 would pay £6,000 more tax under Labour's present proposals than the party had simply reintroduced the tax structure that obtained under the Callaghan government.

These previously unpublished calculations, which indicate a fiscal squeeze on the middle classes unprecedented in Britain except in wartime, result partly from an apparent error made by the Labour party's economists in calculating the levels at which to set its new higher-rate tax bands and partly from the impact of far higher national insurance contributions.

The £40,000 top rate threshold is higher than most predictions. It would affect fewer than a million taxpayers, but would raise more than £2 billion. It has been pitched high enough to reassure voters in marginal seats in London and the South-East. Some MPs and shadow cabinet members had hoped Labour would drop the abolition of the national insurance ceiling. It will raise £2.7 billion that Labour needs to finance its investment and benefits packages.

Labour will say today that the threshold rise is not being financed by borrowing but by the proposed tax changes. That was emphasised by Mr Kinnock, who also said: "I am not going to pledge tax cuts in the lifetime of the Labour government. I am pledging that there will, year-on-year, be a much more effective commitment to the basic services."

Economic view, page 19

## Eleven killed as helicopter dives into sea

By DAVID YOUNG

ELEVEN people died when a helicopter crashed in a snowstorm in the North Sea on Saturday night. Six survived. The bodies of six of the dead have been recovered, and a search was continuing for the others, who are believed to include one of the two pilots.

Attempts will be made today to lift the wreckage of the Super Puma helicopter, operated by British Aerospace, which crashed with 15 passengers and two crewmen on board.

It was attempting to reach the Safe Supporter "float" from Shell's Cormorant Alpha platform in the Brent field.

One of the survivors, George Watson, described last night how he saw one of his colleagues swept to his death by huge waves. Mr Watson, aged 36, clung to the remains of a life raft along with three other oil workers but could only watch as one lost his grip and was washed away.

Mr Watson was taken to hospital in Lerwick, Shetland. He said: "Seconds after we took off, the chopper banked sharply. All of a sud-

den we hit the water with a bang. The cabin filled up with water but I managed to climb out through a window. When I came up, I was about ten yards from the helicopter so I swam for it, but when I got there it started to move, so I made for the life-raft and hung on for dear life."

"The bottom of the life-raft had been ripped out by the force of the crash and all that was left was an inner-tube. There were four people holding on to start with but, after the waves kept battering it, one man got pushed away. Ten minutes later we were rescued by another helicopter. We saw him drifting away but there was nothing we could do for him."

Another survivor, David Davis, almost drowned as water poured into the helicopter. He was in the sea for about an hour before being rescued. He said: "I think I was about at the end of my rope when they got me up. Now I'm feeling great and glad to be alive."

Mr Watson was taken to hospital in Lerwick, Shetland. He said: "Seconds after we took off, the chopper banked sharply. All of a sud-

No time for mayday, page 2

## Fresh tremors scare ruined Turkish town

FROM ANDREW FINKEL IN ISTANBUL

TURKEY was struck by another earthquake early yesterday evening, two days after a tremor that killed more than 300. People in Erzincan, scene of Friday night's disaster, rushed into the streets in panic as the city was again plunged into darkness and rescue efforts briefly halted.

The epicentre of yesterday's quake — which at 6.4 on the Richter scale was slightly weaker than Friday's quake of 6.8 — was in Pulumur, near the city of Tunceli and about 45 miles south of Erzincan. According to Aslan Yildirim, the provincial governor, a great number of

houses were damaged and a boarding school collapsed. However, the school and many houses were vacated after Friday's quake. It was not clear if there were any casualties.

Tremors from yesterday's quake were felt throughout the east of Turkey, from the Black Sea down to Diyarbakir. Avalanches were blocking the roads leading out of Tunceli, according to the governor.

In Erzincan yesterday, security forces had to intervene in clashes over the distribution of food and blankets.

Hunt for survivors, page 10

TODAY IN THE TIMES  
**BIG DIPPER FUN TIME**

By MICHAEL EVANS  
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

AN IMPRESSIVE fleet of 20 American and three Royal Navy ships, headed by the USS America, is being assembled in the Gulf area, together with an aircraft strike force of about 200 combat planes.

The build-up of Western might in the Gulf is intended by United States, strongly backed by Britain, to increase the military pressure on Iraq over its continued refusal to obey UN Security Council orders.

The elimination of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction and missile production lines is now viewed as a matter of such urgency that a decision is likely soon on whether to resort once again to military strikes. Military advisers in the US and Britain are reluctant to mount renewed strikes, but contingency plans have been drawn up and possible targets examined in the light of information supplied by the UN teams.

The USS America battle group is armed with an estimated 150 Tomahawk cruise missiles, which have a range of more than 800 miles. Any new military operation against Iraq is likely to rely heavily on these combat-proven missiles, as well as the squadrons of 20 F117A Stealth fighters based in Saudi Arabia.

Sufficient firepower is now in place to hit key Iraqi targets — but Washington and London are still hoping that the Iraqi leader will bow to diplomatic pressure.

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No time for mayday, page 2

## DIRK BOGARDE

## JERICHO

his new novel

PUBLISHED TODAY

Viking

## Macho riot squads bow to 'la différence'

FROM PHILIP JACOBSON IN PARIS

FRANCE'S last bastion of male supremacy, the police, is under threat after a government decision that women cannot legally be excluded from serving in the country's famously tough riot squads.

In the teeth of opposition from the macho ranks of the Compagnies Républicaines de Sécurité (CRS), the authorities have agreed to let women compete with men for places in the units responsible for maintaining public order at demonstrations. The news has been greeted with dismay in CRS barracks all over France, prompting much talk of the "exclusively masculine qualities", notably physical strength, required for the job.

The European Court of Justice, which condemned France for discrimination against women in the police four years ago, does allow some functions, riot

control included, to be reserved for male officers. The CRS also requires every applicant to pass a series of grueling physical tests that could still prove too much for some of the women wishing to join.

The CRS squads have acquired a reputation for muscular policing, especially in the cities. The sight of an operational group advancing in a wedge of dark-blue fatigues, bristling with riot-control gear, can be enough to put wind up all but the most stout-hearted demonstrators.

It is said that a high proportion of CRS recruits are from the French countryside: big strong lads who follow orders well and do not mess about when it comes to a show of force. The readiness with which volleys of tear gas were fired into a large, entirely peaceful rally of lycée pupils in central Paris last year did nothing to diminish that reputation. Prudent journalists have learnt to slip

off their "press" armbands when things get tough. Would women officers really be prepared to go in as hard against schoolchildren or nurses? Could they cope with rioting French farmers or plunge into brawling crowds at a political rally? No way, say CRS traditionalists, fondly recalling the recruitment posters that used to announce: "The police, a job for men."

Yet for all their pistols, riot batons and tear-gas grenades, the CRS squads actually spend very little time enforcing order in the streets, being more commonly deployed on motorway patrols, beach surveillance and mountain rescue duties.

A measure of the weakness of the case against women may be that CRS administrators are now trotting out the familiar argument that admitting female officers would require heavy spending on separate changing rooms, showers and toilets.



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## Helideck staff saw aircraft plunge into North Sea during 220-yard flight in snow storm

# Crash left no time for pilot to give alert

BY KERRY GILL

THE crash that killed 11 oil workers in the North Sea on Saturday night was so sudden that the pilot had no time to send a Mayday signal. The alarm was raised by helideck personnel waiting on the accommodation vessel Safe Supporter who saw the helicopter's lights disappear into the sea.

An investigation was launched by the transport department last night into one of the worst North Sea helicopter disasters, which happened as 15 men were being ferried 220 yards in a snow storm from Shell's Cormorant Alpha platform in the Brent field to their accommodation vessel, 100 miles northeast of Shetland.

Despite bitterly cold weather and rough seas, six men survived. Five of the 11 dead were still missing last night, believed drowned. One of those who died was Ian Hooker, the helicopter's copilot. Jonathan Shelborne, the pilot, survived. Today, a diving vessel will try to salvage the Super Puma, operated by Bristow.

Brothers Andrew and Gavin Innes, from Fife, were among survivors. Janet Innes, their mother, said: "It is just marvellous that both of them have been saved. It was the most awful thing for a mother to go through. I thought my boys were both dead. I was trying to comfort their wives as we all sat by the telephone waiting for news. Our agony only ended at three o'clock in the morning, when we got a phone call saying both boys were alive and had been rescued by different boats."

Rescuers eventually gave up hope of finding any of the missing men alive.

Tony Jones, Bristow's general manager in Scotland, said: "The aircraft has an outstanding safety record so far. It is a mystery as to why we have had this disaster."

Mr Jones said: "At this stage, we have no indication whatsoever that the cause of this accident can be attributed

Survivors speak, page 1

ed to technical failure. That is not to say a technical failure was not involved." Other possibilities included human error, he said.

Ronnie McDonald, of the offshore industry liaison committee, said that, as a mark of respect, men on Brent shifts stopped work.

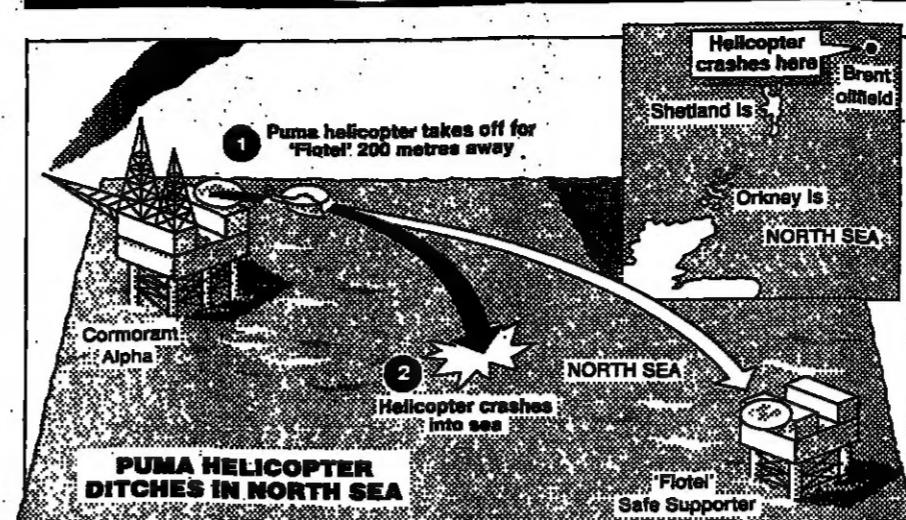
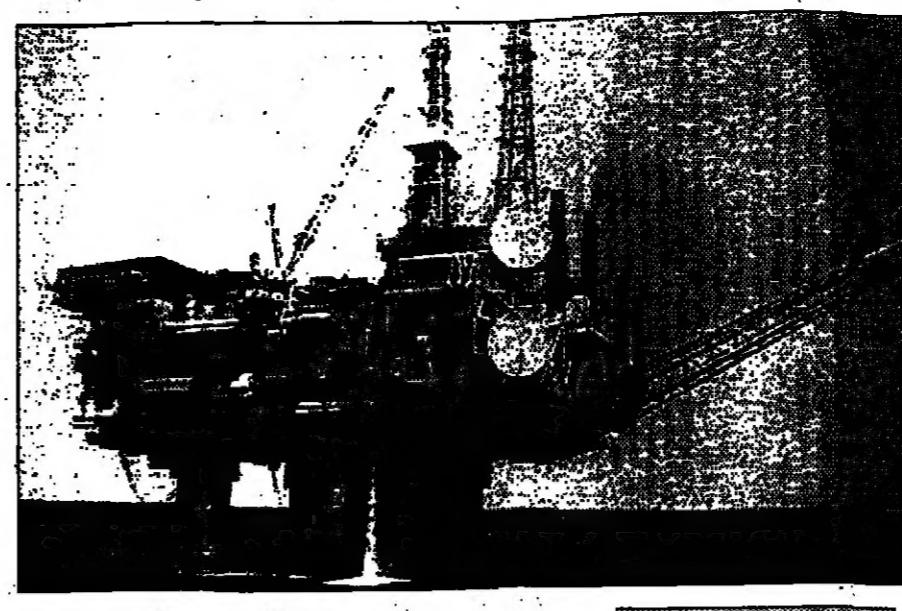
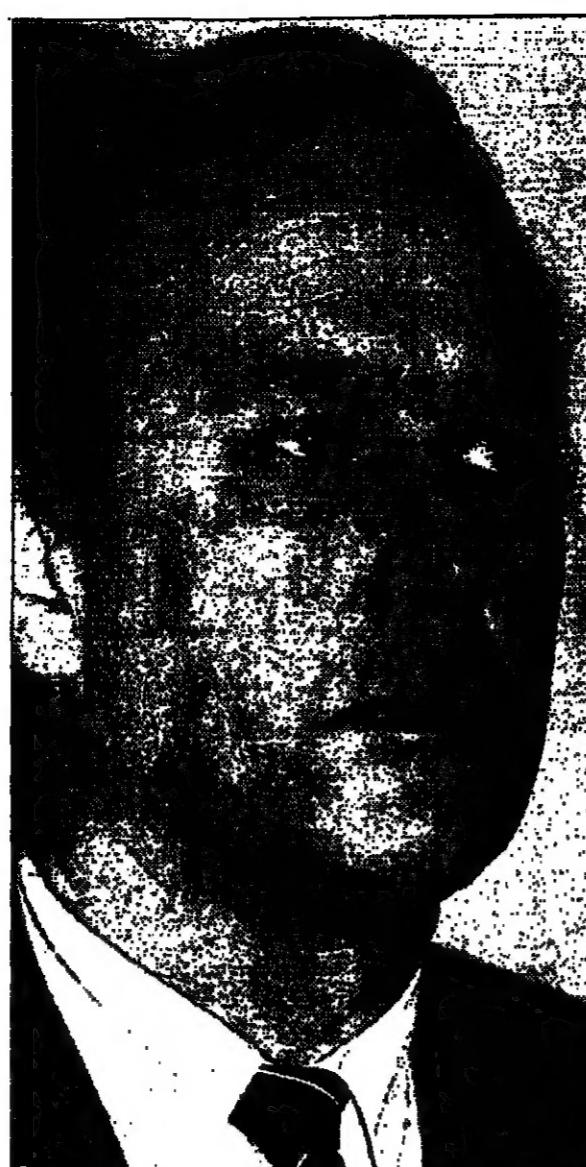
Chris Fay, managing director of Shell UK, expressed sympathy for families of the dead, and said: "I want to pay tribute to all those involved in the search and rescue operation. From all accounts, they clearly did an outstanding and extremely professional job."

Dr Fay denied reports that the helicopter had been called in after the men refused to cross a telescopic gangway between the platform and the accommodation vessel because of the storm. He said that the gangway had not been in place for at least 72 hours before the accident. The aircraft had been on the first of three shuttle trips.

Frank Doran, Labour MP for Aberdeen South, said he wanted to know why the aircraft was flying in such winds. "What concerns me about the initial reports was that the weather conditions in which they were flying were extreme," he said. "Despite the fact that the pilots are trained to fly in extreme conditions, unless the flight was absolutely necessary, I think we would want to question seriously why they were flying."

William Gibson, spokesman for the Manufacturing, Science and Finance Union, which has 3,000 members offshore, called for an improvement in helicopter flying regulations. "We want to know if the helicopter should have been flying in such terrible weather," he said.

The Civil Aviation Authority said that the helicopter, built by Aerospatiale, of France, would have been certificated to UK standards and there would have been tests for ditching.



Tony Jones, left, of the Bristow helicopter company, the Cormorant Alpha platform, top, and the last flight of the Super Puma helicopter

## Mechanical failure seen as likely cause

ACCIDENT

INVESTIGATORS believe they will be able to pinpoint quickly the mechanical failure that last night seemed most likely to have caused the Bristow Super Puma helicopter to plunge into the North Sea with the loss of 11 lives.

Once the aircraft's cockpit voice recorder has been recovered, investigators will try to analyse any change in the sound of the aircraft's two engines, rotor blades and gearboxes and establish which part failed. The French-built helicopter was one of the first to be fitted with a new flight data recorder which will provide even more detailed information.

The 26 AS 332L helicopters in the Bristow North Sea fleet are carefully monitored

and maintained. For more than three years, some have been flying with automatic equipment installed in engine, gearbox and rotor systems to keep a constant check for any sign of wear or mechanical damage.

Although the helicopter which crashed was not fitted with all the monitors — known as Health Usage and Monitoring Systems, or Hums — data from its five sister aircraft which have the systems led to regular changes of parts which had

been shown to be sensitive to the salt spray or abnormal stresses of the North Sea environment.

Research into Hums was first mooted in 1984 when the Civil Aviation Authority carried out a detailed review of helicopter airworthiness after a number of accidents in the North Sea. The research was made even more urgent after the crash of the Boeing Chinook in which 45 men died in November 1986, and a £1.6 million research fund was set up to produce a workable system which, it was hoped, would enable helicopter operators to spot potential faults.

Engineers quickly discovered, however, that the vibration associated with all helicopter operations made precise recordings almost impossible. Research has since led to Hums, which Bristow Helicopters began installing in a number of its aircraft on a trial basis in 1990. All 26 in

North Sea fleet will be fitted with it later this summer.

When the trials began, Captain Alastair Gordon, Bristow's operations director, said: "It is important to stress that the use of these systems will complement, and not be used in place of, the regular and rigorous maintenance and inspection procedures laid down by the CAA."

The accident comes after the helicopter industry was beginning to think that it had overcome a spate of accidents in the North Sea. In May 1984, all 40 oil workers and three crew members were rescued after a Chinook plunged into the sea near the Cormorant Alpha platform. In November 1986, 45 men died in Britain's worst helicopter disaster when a Boeing Vertol 234 Chinook crashed into the sea near Sumburgh in the Shetlands.

Six oil workers were killed in July 1990 when their Sikorsky S61 crashed in the Brent field.

In November 1988, a similar Sikorsky was forced to ditch in rough seas 130 miles north of Aberdeen with 13 people on board. All were rescued. In August last year, three men were killed when their Bell 212 crashed while on maintenance work at a platform in the Ekofisk field.

Although the team from the transport department's air accident investigation branch will concentrate on possible mechanical failure as the prime cause of the accident, they will also be studying the weather in the area.

The Puma, built by Aerospatiale of France, is designed mainly for military use and for operations in the toughest conditions. It is regarded by oil-rig workers as one of the safest used in the North Sea. Although the con-

## Board tries to close casino

BY OUR CRIME CORRESPONDENT

BATTLE lines are being drawn for a fierce legal struggle over the future of some of the most profitable casinos in London after disclosures that the Gaming Board is trying to close the Ritz Club below the Ritz in Piccadilly. If the club loses its licence five others in the same £120 million group will also have to stop operating.

The Ritz Club is said to have one of the most successful gaming rooms outside Las Vegas. Inspectors from the board and members of Scotland Yard's clubs squad last summer raided five casinos, including the Ritz, owned by London Clubs.

The company, which was formed with City help after a management buyout, was about to start a Stock Exchange flotation. Next month, London magistrates

will be asked by the board to consider a number of grounds for cancellation and non-renewal of gaming licences and will decide whether London Club is "fit and proper" to run the Ritz.

If it is not, it will also lose licences for its other clubs, which are Les Ambassadeurs, the Palm Beach, the Rendezvous, the Sportsman and the Golden Nugget.

The case, which may prove a watershed in gambling law and casino control, is likely to take weeks to hear and any appeal might not be concluded before the autumn.

The board claims that if the licences were renewed, the casino would be managed by, or carried on for the benefit of, a person or persons (other than the applicant) who would themselves not be considered "fit and proper" per-

sons to hold such a licence. The grounds are believed to include allegations that there were insufficient checks on credit given to gamblers and that overseas members were assisted to evade their own country's exchange controls.

Yesterday, a spokesman for the company, which controls a quarter of the casinos in London, said: "We are disappointed the Gaming Board has lodged an objection. We will strongly contest their claims and do not believe there are any grounds to justify cancellation of the licences."

London Clubs International is the former gaming division of Grand Metropolitan. Its management, led by casino veteran Max Kingsley, bought it out in a complex £125 million deal three years ago.

## Suspects arrested in child abuse enquiry

POLICE investigating allegations of child abuse at children's homes in north Wales made a series of arrests yesterday.

A number of people were questioned at an incident room set up at Wrexham police station, Clwyd, and charges are expected to follow, possibly today. Police would not say how many arrests had been made.

Yesterday's operation was headed by Detective Superintendent Peter Ackery of Colwyn Bay, who has been in charge of the enquiry, which started last summer. It was launched after Clwyd county council called in the police to investigate allegations of abuse at the former Bryn Estyn children's home in Wrexham, where three former members of staff were jailed on indecency charges.

In 1989, Mr Justice Mars Jones, sitting at Mold crown court, called for an enquiry after a social worker was jailed for gross indecency with a boy aged 16 who was in care. In 1990, a further internal enquiry was held after a social worker in charge of a children's home at Broughton was jailed for three and a half years for indecent assault on three children aged between 13 and 15 in his care. The internal enquiry was then widened to cover all homes in Clwyd.

## Doctor reaches crossword final

Alastair Sutherland, aged 56, a GP in Paisley who lives in Newton Mearns, Strathclyde, yesterday won the Scottish final of the Times/InterCity crossword championship at the Grosvenor hotel, Glasgow. He was competing for the first time and solved the four puzzles in an average time of 11 minutes each.

The runner-up was Gudrun Collis, a solicitor from Devizes, Wiltshire, who regularly competes in Scotland, after a tie-break with Christopher Jones, aged 42, an educational writer from Edinburgh. Mr Sutherland and Miss Collis go through to the national final in London on July 26.

## Kasparov takes chess crown

Gary Kasparov, the Russian world champion, has triumphed at Linares in Spain in one of the strongest tournaments in the history of chess, winning by two points and defeating all players still left in the semi-final stage of the world championship.

Remaining undefeated, he beat Anatoly Karpov (Russia), Jan Timman (The Netherlands), Artur Yusupov (USSR, now Germany) and Nigel Short (Britain) — the group from which his challenger for 1993 must emerge.

## Drunk dies

A man died yesterday hours after being arrested by police who found him lying drunk in an east London street. Brian McKerr, aged 46, of Hackney, east London, died at in the intensive care unit of St Bartholomew's Hospital just before noon after he was taken from cells at City Road police station. It is believed that he was unconscious when he was taken into police custody.

## Peace gesture

Ireland fell silent for a minute yesterday after leaders of the four main churches called for a brief noon pause to pray for an end to sectarian violence. Prayers were said on both sides of the border for peace and reconciliation, and radio and television stations interrupted their transmissions. A series of vigils were staged and Northern Ireland's politicians were urged to work for a political settlement.

## Tobacco smugglers roll up the profits

BY STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

CUSTOMS investigators believe that tobacco smuggling is now more profitable than trafficking in cannabis and offers fewer risks. They fear that higher tobacco duties in the Budget could increase already rich pickings.

Customs officers and the tobacco industry forecast that, encouraged by the relaxation of internal EC frontiers, the smuggling trade will expand further and could be out of control within a year. The smugglers are cashing in on the fact that tobacco duty or tax in Britain is among the highest in the EC.

Smuggling centres on rolling tobacco, used to make handmade cigarettes, which is bought legally in mainland Europe and smuggled to Britain through the Channel

and east coast ferry ports. Last week, the Budget added 38p to the cost of a pouch. A 50g pouch of Old Holborn, a leading hand-rolling tobacco, costs £6.14 in London and £1.87 in Brussels. Belgian tax is 81p; in Britain it is £4.64. Under present rules, a traveller can bring in to Britain a maximum of 400g bought from a shop in an EC country or 250g from a duty free shop.

Smugglers face a maximum of seven years' imprisonment or fines, whereas drug smugglers can be jailed for 14 years. In 1988-9, customs seized 15 tons of rolling tobacco and a series of seven-year prison sentences sent smugglers running for cover.

In the late 1980s, customs investigators halted the work

used to invest in drug cargoes and, in the past, tobacco smugglers have been linked to cannabis and amphetamine cargoes. Investigators fear that the smuggling groups are getting ready to turn from tobacco to cigarettes next year, when internal frontier controls disappear and travellers have greater freedom to import goods.

Britain's tobacco industry is already saying that, unless taxation within the EC is harmonised, Britain will lose millions in revenue. They calculate that one load in a seven-ton truck, the largest that can be driven without a heavy goods vehicle licence, from Spain or Greece, could bring in over £80,000 in profit for the smugglers.

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# National register set up to combat classic car fraud

BY SARAH JANE CHECKLAND, SALEROOM CORRESPONDENT

**THE OWNERS** of valuable classic cars are to be issued with official documents of authenticity to try to halt the spread of fake and hybrid vehicles.

The Classic & Historic-Vehicle Register will be launched in London tomorrow after a series of articles in *The Times* last year exposing the cars' lack of regulation. The organisers hope that the register, authorised by the motor sport arm of the RAC, will increase confidence in the industry.

Ivan Berg, one of the register's managers, said: "The series in *The Times* was the inspiration of the whole thing. We had a meeting with the RAC after the articles, and it went on from there." The register is a private company supported by the RAC. It will be run by Mr Berg, a computer expert, and Nick Brittan, a car enthusiast who was secretary of the guild of motoring writers for some years, and is organising a

classic car marathon from London to Sydney, scheduled for next year.

Owners will pay £50 to have their classic and historic vehicles entered on a computerised register, which will contain body, chassis and engine descriptions of their cars, in return, they will receive a special log book resembling an old-style British passport, and containing photographs, descriptions, specifications and history of the vehicle. Disputed claims will be investigated.

Information will be provided by the owners, but the register and RAC will reserve the right to inspect vehicles. If, on inspection, any of the photographs or descriptions are found to be false or misleading, the registration will be forfeit and the log book rendered invalid.

The issued log book will be invalid if the log book's binding rivets are not original or have been tampered with.

The value of a Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost was deemed to be either £420,000 or £80,000, depending on whether it was built in 1913 or 1922. A High Court case in London last November granted the Silver Ghost's American owner John Silberman £60,000 damages against the dealer and auctioneer Cops of Kensington, which sold it to him, for "fraudulent misrepresentation".

*The Times* exposed reckless and unchecked claims about the authenticity of cars in auction catalogues, false market values established through the incorrect recording of an unsold auction car as sold and conflicts of interests between companies acting as auctioneers and dealers. Other "Spanish practices" condemned by local authority trading standards officers included auctioneers pretending that bids are being made as they run false bids up to the reserve.

Other criticised practices included the listing of cars which failed to sell at auction, but were traded off later as auction "results", and attracting buyers by claiming that cars have no reserve when the vendor is at the auction protecting his property by bidding himself.

pubs that once bore the Watney corporate colours.

The Camra four, Michael Hardman and Jim Malin who now work in brewing, Bill Mellor, who has moved to Sydney, and Graham Lees, who now lives in Munich, will celebrate today with a special beer from the small brewer Batemans, of Lincolnshire, as Camra announces new plans.

The fight for real ale has, in effect, been won. Camra estimates that at least three quarters of pubs now regularly serve cask-conditioned ale,

which once seemed to face extinction. It is the hated keg beers that are now hard to find. If you want Watney's Red Barrel, you have to go to France or Spain. In beer sales overall, however, lager overhauled ale and stout in 1989, its strength being in the rapidly growing packaged sector.

Camra's activities, and its skill at using media contacts, led to the demise of what was once the leading national keg beer, Watney's Red Barrel, and made the Watney name so unpopular among drinkers that the company eventually changed its philosophy and now enthusiastically embraces Camra's principles.

The campaign has, in turn, become an enthusiastic supporter of regional beers revived by its former foe and gives its approval to many

Campaigners who fought for real ale celebrate 21 years of success today, and plan to have a few more, writes David Young

Campaign success: one of *The Times* articles

## Ale glasses raised in victory tribute

CAMRA, the beer enthusiasts' "union" and arguably the most successful consumer pressure group there is, today celebrates its coming of age.

The organisation's four founders, slightly larger around their middles than they were 21 years ago when they regularly met to bemoan the state of the British pint and the British pub, will raise a glass in a London pub today to mark Camra's achievement. That they could celebrate in almost any pub in any town is a tribute to the organisation's success.

Camra, the Campaign for Real Ale, inspired imitators such as the Campaign for Real Bread and the Campaign for Real Cheese, but their effect has been minimal.

Camra, by contrast, forced an industry to halt what seemed an unstoppable process, led by marketing men rather than brewers, to alter the product served in pubs and the pubs themselves.

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## ENO pops out for a libretto

BY SIMON TATE, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

POP song writers are being asked to submit tape-recorded ideas so that they can be turned into opera. English National Opera (ENO) has recruited Malcolm McLaren, creator of the Sex Pistols, and the songwriter Elvis Costello to help to publicise its "New Visions, New Voices" scheme.

ENO is appealing to writers aged under 30. Leaflets are being sent to schools, nightclubs and music colleges. David Pountney, ENO's director of productions, said: "What I'm looking for is someone who understands that music can tell a story. We may find a great songwriter whose work can be translated into opera. We're offering them an open door, beyond which is our expertise."

Mr McLaren, who has recorded an album of *Madame Butterfly* with a rhythm and blues backing, said: "I'm going to be as closely involved as I can. I might even have a go myself. Opera is the art form which is closest to the pop culture.

Costello

far more than musicals like *Phantom of the Opera*. Other icons of youth culture such as Paul McCartney, Harry Enfield and Lenny Henry have also approved of the idea. The scheme has support from the Arts Council, Westminster council and British Gas.

Submissions have to be in by the end of July. They will be examined by a team of professionals from all sectors of the music industry. An opera hotline is being set up to give advice.

Up to eight operas will then be chosen and the au-



Showcase: left, checked blazer and Donegal tweed trousers guyed-up with a man's shirt, tie and waistcoat; centre, long strapless dress in zebra print with taffeta stole, both by Roland Klein; right, red and black stripes, used straight up and down and diagonally, for frock coat and trousers, by Helen Storey

## Fashion designers hedge their election bets

BY LIZ SMITH, FASHION EDITOR

FASHION became an election issue yesterday. But it had nothing to do with the cut of Neil Kinnock's double-breasted suit nor the dress sense — or lack of it — displayed by politicians' wives.

Mark Fisher, the shadow arts minister, held a front row seat at the Roland Klein show yesterday and afterwards toured the London designer exhibition in the King's Road, Chelsea. In a policy document last year he had promised that cars have no reserve when the vendor is at the auction protecting his property by bidding himself.

Under the Conservatives, the £6 billion textile and fashion industry, came under the department of trade and industry. Mr Fisher intends to claim fashion design as part of the arts, as in France. "The government invests £40,000 million on goods and services," he said. "It all has to be designed, yet nobody asks the departments concerned about their design policy."

in showcases for fashion and design. The British Fashion Council, led by Sir Ralph Hapton, decided to let him see the business for himself in case they might want to hold him to his promise.

Under the Conservatives, the £6 billion textile and fashion industry, came under the department of trade and industry. Mr Fisher intends to claim fashion design as part of the arts, as in France. "The government invests £40,000 million on goods and services," he said. "It all has to be designed, yet nobody asks the departments concerned about their design policy."

Among the over-familiar gill-buttoned suits in a clash of bright metallic tweeds and leather at the Roland Klein show were fresh-looking trouser suits in a mix of checked and plain brown Donegal tweeds. Charcoal chalkstriped flannel waistcoat and trousers were shown under handsome over-sized jack-

ets in bold dogtooth checked tweed. As in every show in town, the long skinny skirt was on parade, with short on offer too.

Hemlines were irrelevant at the Helen Storey show, since her leather and velvet coats are worn over gossamer lace bodysuits and thigh boots. Her colour theme was scarlet and black. Heavy metal zips on leather trousers, jackets and stretchy skirts were non-functional.

Norma Major, meanwhile, is hosting a reception for the British designers at Number 10 tonight.

Looks, L&T section, page 5

## Dry summer may hit beer production

BY DAVID YOUNG

A LONG dry summer could mean that there may be a cut back in beer production at the time when parched throats are crying out for a refreshing pint. Brewers are monitoring their water use carefully as extinction. It is the hated keg beers that are now hard to find. If you want Watney's Red Barrel, you have to go to France or Spain. In beer sales overall, however, lager overhauled ale and stout in 1989, its strength being in the rapidly growing packaged sector.

At Sudbury, Suffolk, which supplies 100 local pubs, Peter Mauldon said: "It is certainly a problem. There have been no restrictions imposed, but we do use a large amount of water and, if there are to be restrictions, we would certainly be badly affected."

Caroline Anderson, of the authority, said: "This is a worse drought than 1976 because it has gone on longer.

## Bomb case evidence missing

BY RICHARD FORD, HOME CORRESPONDENT

EVIDENCE that could have helped to overturn the conviction of a man jailed for six years for making explosive devices has not been kept by police investigating the case.

Campaigners for the release of John Berry, from Bramerton, Norfolk, wanted a timing device to be sent for independent scientific analysis to establish that it was not made for terrorist purposes.

The discovery that the timing device had been "disposed of" came after Kenneth Baker asked the Court of Appeal in January to review the case of Berry, who has protested his innocence for nine years. Berry won an appeal, but the House of Lords reinstated the conviction.

At his trial, a scientific witness for the prosecution said the lack of built-in safety devices meant the timer were for terrorist use. Berry's lawyers want to challenge that evidence, but Norfolk police say the device no longer exists.

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TIME/163/M1

**Senior partners earn average £500,000**

## Top City law firms beat the recession

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

CLEAR evidence that big City law firms are still reaping rich pickings is disclosed today in a survey that shows some senior partners earning an average of £500,000 a year and junior partners £200,000.

The figures, published in the magazine *Legal Business*, show that some firms are grossing annual fees of more than £100 million, with many more grossing £50 million. Overall, 34 City law firms gross fees in excess of £20 million.

The information, which has never been published in such detail before, comes after weeks of research by a team from the magazine, based on interviews with the partners in the law firms.

John Pritchard, editor in chief of *Legal Business*, says: "Going public on law firm finances, is, in my view, an important part of making the adjustment to the fact that the law is no longer a profession, but is now a business."

The fact that so many firms

were prepared to co-operate is "almost as interesting as the financial information itself", he says. "I think it is quite conceivable that one could have obtained this degree of information from partners in law firms even a few years ago."

The figures show that business for firms in the top echelon and those in the middle-to-top tier is excellent.

● One could not have obtained this degree of information from law firm partners a few years ago ●

although the future for the medium-sized firms without the same capacity to invest is not looking so rosy. Taking the average profits per equity (non-salaried) partner, the survey shows the following figures for the top 10 firms:

Slaughter and May £377,000, Linklaters & Paines £349,000, Allen & Overy £344,000, Lovell White Durrant £321,000, Herbert Smith £312,000, Freshfields £293,000, Simmonds & Simmonds £281,000, Clifford Chance £278,000, Norton Rose £265,000 and Nabarro Nathanson £178,000.

The survey emphasises that these average profits per partner are not the same as take-home pay, as partners are often expected to re-invest a share of their income back into the firm. For instance, at Cameron Mardaby Hewitt, a senior equity partner takes home less than 20 per cent more than a junior equity partner. The rest of the money is re-invested in the business because of the massive funding now needed.

Although the big firms are doing well, Mr Pritchard says that the warning bells are ringing for second-tier firms, some of which cannot produce revenue and profits of the size expected.



Testing time: Danielle Ali, left, and Sylvia Marisa at Torriano school, northwest London, experimenting with First Sense, a computer-linked teaching aid that measures heat, light and sound and has won the National Power innovation category of the Design Council's annual awards

## Shot man refused to raise hands

A man who had earlier opened fire with a rifle was asked repeatedly to raise his hands before being shot and wounded by police marksman, Scotland Yard said yesterday. The man was hit in the arm but not seriously injured at the end of a four-hour siege in Dagenham, Essex, on Saturday night.

He had fired six or seven shots at random from the upstairs window of a terraced house, forcing unarmed officers and a woman to take cover behind a patrol car, which was hit by bullets.

The woman had returned to her home in Porter's Avenue after a weekend away to find the man there unexpectedly, armed and in an agitated state. The man, in his thirties, did not live there but the householder knew him, police said.

### Gum can help cut tooth decay

Chewing sugar-free gum after meals can reduce tooth decay, a Consumers' Association report published today says. It can help to remove plaque and food particles from teeth and stimulates the flow of saliva.

The benefits are unlikely to reduce damage to teeth significantly, however, and gum is more important as an alternative to sugary snack foods and sweets, the report says.

### Woman shot

A woman, found by ambulance officers with gunshot wounds at a block of flats in Peckham, south London, was in intensive care in Guy's hospital last night. The hospital said that Jane Mervin, aged 29, of Aspen House, had injuries at the base of her neck and that her condition was stable.

### 27 arrested

One officer was hurt and 27 people were arrested after police were pelted with missiles from a crowd of 200 at an illegal party in an empty industrial unit in Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, on Saturday.

### Car plunge

Rashid Mount, aged 38, of Moreton, Messing, and his five-month-old baby Christian Westby were seriously ill in hospital yesterday after their car left the road and fell 100ft into a ravine on the Horseshoe Pass near Llangollen, Clwyd.

### Crash kills two

Paul Dyke, aged 19, of Northallerton, and Jonathan Bell, aged 17, of Thirsk, died and three people were seriously injured when two cars collided head-on at Thornton-le-Street, North Yorkshire.

### Bond winners

This week's premium bond winners are £100,000, number 175; £66,992, holder lives in Cumbria (value of holding, £165); £50,000, TF 751916, Argyll (£785); £25,000, 21 DT 042039, Cheshire (£10,000).

## Solicitors pull out of legal aid schemes

By OUR LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

A SHARP decline in the numbers of solicitors working on duty rota schemes in courts and police stations is disclosed in Law Society evidence submitted to the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice today.

Between 1986 and 1992 the number of solicitors on the schemes dropped by about a third. In Cardiff the number fell over that period from 65 to 41 and in Northampton from 20 to 10.

The age of solicitors on the schemes is also causing concern, the society says. Although national figures are not available, in Birmingham only 4.5 per cent of duty solicitors are aged between 25 and 29. Statistically, the figure should be 16 per cent.

The society says that the decline has caused "grave concern" because it puts further pressure on solicitors still on the rota by giving them too many duties and this prompts more to withdraw from the schemes. It says that for reasons largely outside its control, solicitors have to spend more time now on preparing rota cases.

Instead of the Lord Chancellor's plans for fixed fees, the society calls for an independent pay review body. That would advise on pay levels needed to ensure a steady supply of competent lawyers willing to do legal aid work.

## Coventry searches for heroic leader

By ROBIN YOUNG

THE search is on for someone named Christopher Davenport to lead a procession through Coventry that will celebrate the city's role in the outbreak of the English civil war 350 years ago.

To coincide with the opening of an exhibition of civil war arms and armour from the collection of the Royal Armouries, sponsored by *The Times*, Coventry is mounting the civic procession on June 6. It will commemorate events in 1642 when Christopher Davenport, Lord Mayor of Coventry, turned away King Charles I and held the town firm in support of Parliament.

Coventry suffered the first casualties of the civil war when a stray cannon shot from the King's side killed two women in Whitefriars, the building which is now the city museum and where the exhibition sponsored by *The Times* will be shown.

Today's civic leaders will take part in the parade, robed and with their regalia, but the organisers are also looking for namesakes or descendants of people who took part in the 1642 confrontation.

Christopher Davenport took the decisive stand of refusing the King permission to enter the town. A member of a prominent Coventry family, he was supported by townsfolk

who took to the walls wielding clubs.

His portrait hangs in Coventry's Herbert art gallery. Margaret Rylatt, the city archaeologist and museum curator, is in charge of the search for someone to represent him. "In the picture, which is thought to be a good contemporary likeness, he looks very stern with piercing eyes," she said.

The exhibition sponsored by *The Times* is the first travelling display to be mounted by the Royal Armouries, England's oldest museum. Normally most of the 60 exhibits, including King Charles's suit of gilt armour, which is the finest Stuart armour ever made, are kept in the Tower of London.

Before going to Coventry on June 6 the travelling exhibition will be at the Town Docks Museum in Hull from April 11 until May 31. After its stay in Coventry until July 26 it will go to the Castle Museum in Nottingham from August 2 to September 20, and the Foregate Museum in Worcester from September 26 until January 3.

From January 9 to March 28 next year it will be at the Corinium Museum in Cirencester, Gloucestershire. All the towns to be visited played an important part in the early stages of the civil war.

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# This is a Major recession.



**Every country in the EC experienced economic growth last year, with one exception. Britain.**

**Our economy shrank by 2.5%.**

**In fact, this country has been in recession for the past 20 months, the longest recession since the war.**

**John Major says the British recession is the result of a world recession.**

**Sorry, John, but that's a major distortion of the truth.**

**Labour**

## Voters fail to swallow the party line

Committed voters are far from starry-eyed about the parties they support, according to the latest Mori poll for Times Newspapers. In particular, Tory supporters think little of their government's performance on law and order and education, and more than a quarter blame the government for the recession.

Nearly a fifth of Labour supporters believe that the trade unions would have too much power under a Labour government.

On the central issue of the campaign so far, when respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed with the statement: "Most people will pay more in taxes if Labour wins the general election", 69 per cent agreed and 22 per cent disagreed. Those expecting to pay more included 51 per cent of Labour supporters.

Half those questioned agreed that the trade unions would have too much power under a Labour government, with 41 per cent disagreeing.

Even committed voters are far from starry-eyed about their favoured politicians, Robin Oakley reports

Those who agreed included 19 per cent of Labour supporters and 43 per cent of trade unionists.

Forty-eight per cent agreed and 35 per cent disagreed that the country could not afford Labour's spending plans. Among those intending to support Labour, 17 per cent agreed.

There was little comfort for the government in other areas. Despite ministerial emphasis on international factors, 56 per cent agreed that the government was responsible for the recession, against 37 per cent disagreeing.

Those blaming the government included 26 per cent of Tory supporters. For all the government's denials, 46 per cent still believe that the Conservatives have plans to privatise the National Health Service if they win the election.

Ivor Crewe, page 9

The Liberal Democrats appear to have made some progress by tackling the "wasted vote" issue head on. While 47 per cent agreed that a vote for the party was wasted, almost as many — 46 per cent — denied that was the case.

A sked about the government's performance over the past four or five years, only a third believed it had kept its promises, while more than half disagreed.

Seventy-six per cent, including 63 per cent of Tory supporters, felt that the government had failed to improve law and order. Only 17 per cent believed it had.

More than two-thirds believed that the government had not improved the standard of education, with less than a fifth believing they had. Even on defence, 48 per

cent felt that the government had not improved Britain's defences, outnumbering those who believed they had by 8 per cent.

When people were asked which should be the highest priority, controlling inflation or achieving a low level of unemployment, 65 per cent went for curbing unemployment and only 30 per cent for controlling inflation.

Mori found that nearly a third of those questioned, 32 per cent, were floating voters.

Five per cent were undecided, or said that they would not vote, and 27 per cent said that they might switch their vote. The floating voters include 10 per cent of the electorate who are currently Conservative supporters, 9 per cent who are Labour supporters, and 8 per cent who are Liberal Democrats.

Mori interviewed a representative quota sample of 1,544 adults aged 18 plus face to face on March 11-12.

Ivor Crewe, page 9

## Spending wins out over tax cuts

Chris Patten's "double whammy" campaign is only half working. The claim that Labour would allow inflation to get out of control is hitting home, but voters are prepared to switch to Labour even though they think that it would raise the basic rate of tax. This is the main finding of the first of a series of polls of "swing voters" conducted by Mori for the BBC's *On The Record*.

Before Budget day, Mori identified and interviewed a group of swing voters — people who were either undecided, or said that they might change their vote. The floating voters include 10 per cent of the electorate who are currently Conservative supporters, 9 per cent who are Labour supporters, and 8 per cent who are Liberal Democrats.

Mori interviewed a representative quota sample of 1,544 adults aged 18 plus face to face on March 11-12.

Undecided voters believe that Labour would raise their taxes, but it does not worry them, John Curtice reports

minds which party, if any, they will support.

Whether they think inflation would rise under Labour does matter. Among those who have switched to the Conservatives in the past week, 76 per cent believe that inflation would rise under Labour. Only 18 per cent of Labour switchers believe that.

Many swing voters have doubts about Labour's ability to manage the economy. Although 58 per cent of Conservative switchers feel that the economy has worsened over the past 12 months, and only 41 per cent feel that the Budget was good for Britain, 86 per cent say that the Tories would handle the economy best.

On taxation, the picture is very different. True, 83 per cent of those switching to the Conservatives think Labour

minister, while John Major scores 79 per cent among Conservative switchers, and Paddy Ashdown scores 68 per cent among those switching to the Lib Dems.

In the pre-Budget interviewing, Mori found that that 29 per cent of Conservative supporters might change their minds, but only 21 per cent of Labour voters. The Tories have not closed this gap in the past week.

Mori re-interviewed by phone between the March 12-14 1,072 voters who, before Budget day did not have a party preference or who said they might change their minds.

Nine hundred and thirty-eight had previously been interviewed face-to-face between the March 5-9, 134 in Mori omnibus surveys conducted between October 1991 and February 1992. The data have been weighted to match the population profile of all swing voters on March 5-9.

John Curtice is senior lecturer in politics at Strathclyde University.

MARC ASPLAND

## Ashdown sets PR at head of demands

BY SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

PADDY Ashdown insisted yesterday that the Liberal Democrats would make an agreement on constitutional reform a precondition for their support of a minority government.

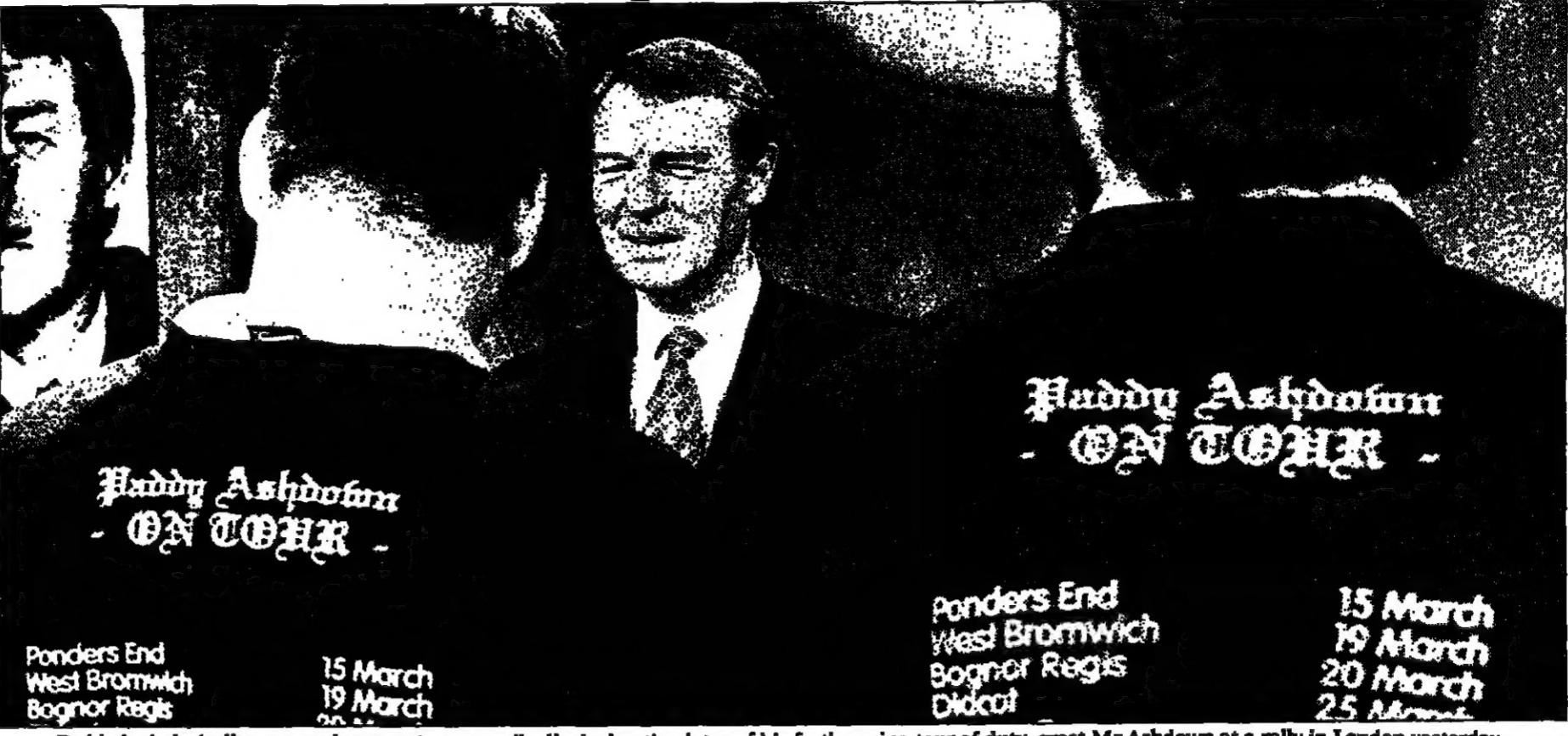
He brushed aside John Major's sharp rejection of a post-election deal and will launch the party's 15,000-word manifesto today, setting out the pledge to introduce proportional representation together with six priorities.

The document is intended to promote the Liberal Democrats as the alternative to Labour for disenchanted Tory voters and form the basis of any negotiations with other parties in a hung parliament.

Each commitment will be accompanied by a balance sheet with pluses and minuses, giving the cost and benefit of every policy. The priorities will be a £6 billion economic package including both public investment and private enterprise; cleaning up the environment; improving education and training; investing in health, law and order and housing; closer relations with European constitutional reform.

The manifesto closes with the party's pledge: "Our aim will be the creation of stable government for a whole parliament and a more democratic basis for future elections. The Liberal Democrats will neither support nor participate in a government that turns its back on reform. Any minority government that tries to play games with the constitution in order to cling to power, promoting instability and dodging the moral challenge of democracy, will have to contend with us."

A senior party adviser insisted that the wording did not in any way water down the party's commitment to the introduction of PR before



Paddy Ashdown is their darling: staunch supporters, proudly displaying the dates of his forthcoming tour of duty, greet Mr Ashdown at a rally in London yesterday

## Kinnock defends policy U-turns

BY JILL SHERMAN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

NEIL Kinnock yesterday defended his right to change his mind and made no apologies for his party's U-turns on defence and the European Community in the last ten years.

On the Frost on Sunday programme on TV-am, Mr Kinnock, quoting the economist John Maynard Keynes, said: "When I discover I am in error, I change my mind, what do you do?" He admitted there had been several policy changes since he became leader of the party, "changes which are related to

the realities in which our country lives and must face in the future".

Mr Kinnock's determination to fashion the Labour party to his own design is spelt out in a collection of the speeches he has delivered since he took over as leader in 1983 which were published yesterday. The party's gradual shift on defence, the common market, trade unionism and nationalisation are charted in his 11 conference speeches, since becoming leader. Starting with his address at the party conference

in Brighton in October 1983 the night he was elected leader, and concluding with last year's conference speech, the book illustrates how Mr Kinnock took on the hard left, and moderated his party's views on unilateral nuclear disarmament, entry into the common market and trade union law.

During the election campaign the Tory party is expected to challenge Mr Kinnock on his apparent U-turns in the last two parliaments. Peter Kellner, political analyst, who selected the

speeches, says that part of Mr Kinnock's strength as an orator comes from his ability to catch the mood of his audience and adapt or add to his speech accordingly.

Kellner cites Mr Kinnock's speech to the 1985 party conference in Bournemouth when Militant members, led by Derek Hatton, were effectively controlling Liverpool city council: "I'll tell you what happens with impossible promises. You start with far-fetched resolutions... and you end with the grotesque chaos of a Labour council — a Labour council — hiring taxis to scuttle around a city handing out redundancy notices to its own workers."

With one stroke, Mr Kinnock made clear that he would have no truck with the Militant Tendency. Within two days he had overtaken Margaret Thatcher for the first time as the person elected leader. Starting with his address at the party conference

in Brighton in October 1983 the night he was elected leader, and concluding with last year's conference speech, the book illustrates how Mr Kinnock took on the hard left, and moderated his party's views on unilateral nuclear disarmament, entry into the common market and trade union law.

In April 1989 Mr Kinnock told the national executive that he would not go on making the tactical argument for nuclear defence "without getting anything in return". In October he defended the multilateralist argument at the party conference. "A new dual-track approach towards security is being built not a bit like the old one. On it the efforts for negotiated disarmament are running alongside economic engagement."

By last year's conference speech Kinnock no longer had to justify possession of the bomb. "We must be part of the new negotiations on verifiable disarmament. We should be doing everything in our powers to halt and reverse proliferation, and to secure agreements to end testing of nuclear devices."

Thornes & Ross, Neil Kinnock Speeches 1983-1991. Hutchinson. £9.99.

## Fories veto 'biased' BBC panel

The BBC has been forced to change its plans to produce a series of panel interviews with politicians because the Conservative party refused to take part in them, alleging political bias according to panel Alison Roberts writes.

Jack Cunningham, Labour's campaign co-ordinator, said that the BBC was being subjected to "intolerable pressure" from the Tories and that the corporation's admission compromised its independence.

A panel of five economists was to have questioned the prospective Chancellor and trade and industry secretaries from each party on special editions of BBC2's *The Money Programme*. The BBC said the panelists had been chosen for their economic knowledge and experience rather than their political sympathies. Labour and the Liberal Democrats had agreed to take part, but the Conservatives said they were not prepared to take part because they said the panel selected was not politically balanced.

The panel asked to participate were: Martin Taylor, vice-chairman of Hanson; David Sainsbury, deputy chairman of Sainsbury's; Janet Cohen, corporate finance director of Charterhouse Bank; Gavin Laird, general secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and Chris Haskins, chairman of Northern Foods.

### Family likeness

The great niece of the former prime minister Clement Attlee will be contesting the Windsor and Maidenhead seat for Labour in the general election. Cath Attlee, aged 35, of Wembley, north London, will have to reverse a Tory majority of more than 15,000. True to the principles of her great uncle, she intends to fight on a platform of preserving the NHS and investing in industry.

### First and last

Gary Waller, the Tory MP for Keighley, West Yorks, will take the last action of any MP before Parliament is dissolved when he presents a petition on cold-weather payments for pensioners today. He was the first member to put a parliamentary question after the last general election in 1987.

## Prime minister rules out deal in hung parliament

John Major is adamant that there will be no pact with the Lib Dems, Robin Oakley writes

speech to maintain the struggle to achieve zero inflation, to drive on with Conservative reforms in health and education and to bury the divisions in Britain.

Saying that Labour saw people as pawns while the Tories saw them as partners, Mr Major promised that the next Tory government would "go back to basics" in education and shake up the "arrogant bureaucracy" in local government.

He said Labour was now intent on taxing poor as well as rich, ensuring that people would not enjoy the fruits of their labour, however well the country performed. "Labour talks of time for a change. There would be change all right, short change."

He declared that the present voting system had served Britain well over the years. "It has given us strong government, capable of difficult decisions at difficult times. I have no intention of changing it. There is no need. Those who call for such changes should examine their motives. There will be no deals with those opportunists who stand for nothing except their own political self-interest."

Insisting that the Tories would win a clear majority, John Major said: "I think it leads to weak government and if one looks at a number of countries overseas that have proportional representation you can see what that weak government means. If you talk to the politicians they will tell you that they wished they didn't have proportional representation".

Mr Major, interviewed on Radio 4's *The World* this weekend, was equally firm in rejecting Scottish devolution, saying that the price of a Scottish assembly had been debated, but not the price that the whole United Kingdom would pay for it.

"Devolution cannot just be a bolt-on extra for Scotland, it wouldn't work that way. If there were devolution it would open up whole constitutional questions at Westminster, very serious ones. It would mean changes, very

probably, in Scottish representation at Westminster. It would mean a two-tier level of MPs, MPs from Scotland, not able to vote on some issues at Westminster because those issues as far as Scotland was concerned were entirely dealt with in a Scottish assembly. No government could be sure of a majority".

The prime minister's comments followed the uncompromising line he adopted in his weekend speech to the Conservative central council in Torquay, launching the Tory campaign. Saying that he felt passionately about the cohesion of Britain, Mr Major told party activists that it would be "hugely damaging" to go down a route that could lead to the break-up of the country. "What began as a alliance with devolution could end as the disaster of separation". He pledged in his keynote

inspired us for one hundred years. Let no one doubt that the ideal of great equality inspires us still. The society we mean to build is the equal society — the free society that equality brings."

The Tories, he said, talked of freedom as if it were their own invention. For them freedom was the right of the rich and the powerful to impose

their will on the poor and the weak. "Freedom for them is an autocratic prime minister and an authoritarian government riding roughshod over a powerless people."

He attacked the Tories over their health and education policies and continued: "The great divide between the parties has neither narrowed nor changed."

Thornes & Ross, Neil Kinnock Speeches 1983-1991. Hutchinson. £9.99.

## Hattersley vows to redistribute wealth

A LABOUR government would redistribute money from the rich to the poor. Roy Hattersley pledged yesterday (Robert Morgan writes).

Labour's deputy leader told a London rally that Labour's mission was to reverse the Tory practice of taking from the poor to give to the rich. He declared: "The noble idea of a more equal society has

inspired us for one hundred years. Let no one doubt that the ideal of great equality inspires us still. The society we mean to build is the equal society — the free society that equality brings."

They will be part of the new negotiations on verifiable disarmament. We should be doing everything in our powers to halt and reverse proliferation, and to secure agreements to end testing of nuclear devices."

Thornes & Ross, Neil Kinnock Speeches 1983-1991. Hutchinson. £9.99.

Major finds among first talk

# Major finds himself among friends in first 'talkabout'

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE prime minister used the first of his stage-managed meet-the-people sessions yesterday to throw a personal challenge to Neil Kinnock.

Referring to Mr Kinnock's claim in an interview yesterday, that the country would have been better off if it had elected a Labour government in 1983, Mr Major said it was time the real Mr Kinnock stood up to be counted.

At an informal meeting with selected Tory supporters in his Huntingdon constituency, Mr Major recalled that at that time Labour was still in favour of unilateral nuclear disarmament.

"They wanted to close down our US bases and send our allies home. If that had happened, I wonder if we would have had cruise missiles and Russians still sitting in East Germany rather than the dramatic changes we have seen in the last few years."

In 1983, Labour had wanted to come out of the European Community. This would have been a "disaster" for business which did so much trade with Europe.

"It's a very curious thing for Neil Kinnock to say," Mr Major said. "Is it not curious that he is not publicly calling for those policies today... I hope we will find out which Mr Kinnock is asking us to vote for: Mr Kinnock 1983-style or the new-style red rose version of the Nineties."

The prime minister spent about 50 minutes in a school hall in the village of Sawtry, just off the A1, fielding questions from an invited audience of 250 Conservative supporters.

The event, which took place under the glare of television lights, was the first of a series of about six "Meet John Major" campaign innovations designed to highlight the prime minister's image as a man of the people.

Invitations had been issued

by Conservative Central Office to members of the local Huntingdon Tory party. They, in turn, had been told they could bring along friends or relatives. Theoretically, this left some scope for interlopers but a shirt-sleeved Mr Major was listened to in friendly and respectful silence as he dealt with questions ranging across the recession, the environment, planning, GP fund-holding, education and cricket.

Perched on a wooden barstool bussed in from London, Mr Major, no stranger to political balancing acts, sounded an up-beat note on the economy.

He argued that only the uncertainty generated by the election was holding back the recovery and once the Conservatives were safely installed in power, the economy would begin to grow again.

Selecting his own questions from his audience seated on plastic grey and orange chairs five-deep in a circle around him, the prime minister said that there was good pent-up demand in the economy.

Cuts in mortgage rates were leaving more money in people's pockets and the public spending increases that would take effect next month were "catalysts for recovery".

The debt overhang from the Gulf war was designed to show his conversational manner at its best.

The only props used were the wooden bar stools and a blue rug with a white fringe.

Mr Major, the barstool and the rug will be seen again at five or six more such events around the country, which are planned to take place before the end of the campaign.

These more relaxed sessions will be in addition to the more familiar campaign rallies at which the Prime Minister will make his keynote speeches.

"What is stopping the recovery? I believe what's stopping it is waiting for the result of the general election to make sure there is a Conservative government back in power on April 9... Some of the concern in the markets is that they're waiting for the result on April 9."

Mr Major drew laughter from his predominantly middle-aged and respectably dressed audience when he spoke of his interest in cleaning up the environment.

He hoped the day would come when he could fish for salmon and trout from the terrace of the House of Commons. "I hope to take my fishing rod and fish after prime minister's questions, perhaps. It's better than fishing during it."

Mr Major was given a standing ovation before and after his appearance at what one senior Tory election planner called a "people conference" in contrast to the morning press conferences that will signal the start of the campaign proper. The reaction of his listeners left the assembled media in no doubt that Mr Major was among friends.

The question and answer session was modelled on the prime minister's chat with young soldiers in the Saudi Arabian desert before the Gulf war and was designed to show his conversational manner at its best.

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## How Britain keeps ticking over while politicians do battle

Mandarins take over the reins of the nation as the cabinet heads for the country, Jill Sherman writes

AS THE prime minister and his cabinet head off to campaign around the country for a fourth Tory term, Whitehall's mandarins will assume what some regard as their rightful place.

Sir Robin Butler, cabinet secretary, will command a group of permanent secretaries who will effectively take charge of the day-to-day running of the country's business.

While John Major is still technically prime minister and the cabinet are still serving ministers until a new government assumes office, civil servants will take over most of the work during the three and a half weeks of the general election campaign.

Each department has to arrange for a minister to be available for urgent matters at all times, at least by telephone. Secretaries of state will be called in should there be any significant international or domestic event such as a terrorist attack while Gus O'Donnell, the prime minister's press secretary, will be in daily contact with Mr Major.

Senior civil servants will work closely with any minister not standing at the next election such as John Wakeham, the energy secretary, Alan Clark, the defence minister, and peers who hold ministerial positions. These include Lord Caithness, the Foreign Office minister and Earl Ferrers, a Home Office minister.

Peers may continue to use the Palace of Westminster, but without their £29 daily subsistence allowance. Lord Caithness, who will be travelling to Helsinki for European security talks and Luxembourg for the Foreign Affairs Council, said yesterday he would be working with exactly the same team that he dealt with during the 1987 election campaign.

Then he was working at the Home Office with Douglas Hurd as home secretary and Edward Bickham. Mr Hurd's private secretary, who moved to the Foreign Office with him.

Several other people will be on hand should events in Iraq or Libya escalate. Stephen Wall, John Major's foreign policy adviser, will be in constant touch with the prime minister and Sir David Hare, British ambassador to the UN, will be closely involved in any international events.

Sir John Kerr, Britain's representative to the European Commission, will handle affairs in this area.

## Sentencing guidelines demanded

By RICHARD FORD  
HOME CORRESPONDENT

A COUNCIL to set guidelines for prison sentences should be set up by the next government, according to a report by the Penal Affairs Consortium published today.

The guidelines would help magistrates and judges to be more consistent when sentencing offenders, the report says. The council would promote the courts with ceilings for offences and outline the weight to be attached to aggravating and mitigating circumstances. It would promote the use of non-custodial, community-based penalties.

Labour and the Liberal Democrats plan to create an organisation to review sentencing and produce guidelines for cases. At present, the Court of Appeal produces guideline judgments for some serious cases, but the two opposition parties want guidelines which would cover minor offences.

The consortium says that its proposals would help to cut the prison population, which stood at 47,800 last week.

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## A popular misconception of democracy

Just four days after John Major went to the Queen to request the dissolution of Parliament, the editors of the Sunday tabloid newspapers already feel their readers are fed up with the general election. The front pages of the three biggest-selling Sundays, the *Newspaper of the World*, *Sunday Mirror* and *The People*, contrived to carry not a single word about the forthcoming contest.

News of the six opinion polls carried out for their heavyweight Sunday sisters was confined to brief reports on page two, in the *Newspaper of the World* headline: "What a lot of POLLING!"

The *Sunday Sport* (which sells nearly as many copies as the *Independent on Sunday*) went one better. It carried not a single word about the election.

Instead the tabloids opted for the standard fare of royalty and yet more royal

## The men who would be giantkillers

ALAN WELLER



Fayre contest? Hugh Seckleman canvassing for votes in Huntingdon High Street yesterday. "The buck stops with John Major," he said.

## Marathon man aims to outpace Kinnock

By TIM JONES

MOST men and women can recognise an elephant when it is parked on their doorstep, but Peter Bone is different. For he has a dream.

It is simply to overturn a Labour majority of 22,947 and become the Conservative MP for Islwyn. The present incumbent, Neil Kinnock, has a bigger dream, for he wishes to broaden his bailiwick to include the whole of Great Britain.

As he jogs through the streets of the constituency in preparation for the London Marathon, Peter Bone has discovered he has more than the Kinnock factor to contend with. A colossus from the Conservative past is casting a shadow over his campaign.

"It is not as bad as in Ireland, but older people in particular tell me they could never vote for me because Winston Churchill sent the troops to Merthyr Tydfil during the General Strike."

Although the pits which formed the backbone of the community have gone, mistrust of the Tories is deeply ingrained.

Mr Bone believes that without such adherence to the past Islwyn would be a natural Tory seat. The people here have taken full opportunity to benefit from Conservative policies. They have bought their council houses, invested in public sector shares, used redundancy money to establish small businesses and welcomed the new jobs being created with the help of government money. They also fought successfully to establish the first opt-out school in Wales.

"Somewhere there is the magic key to unlock their minds and I am searching for it. But it is very hard to find."

In spite of the admission by Douglas Thomas, vice-chairman of the local Conservative Association, that it would take a mass conversion of members, most of them small



Going the distance: Mr Bone training yesterday

biblical proportions to win the seat, Mr Bone says he is treating it as a marginal.

Sporting his "Vote Bone" sweatshirt, he pounds the valleys housing estates where re-election is usually polite. Undeterred by historical precedents, Mr Bone rejects the suggestion that as a true blue David, he is going to receive a terrible thumping from the local Goliath.

Mr Bone joined the Conservative party when he was 15. While living in Southend, where he was aborough councillor and press secretary to Paul Channon MP, he built up an electronics business and moved to larger premises in Newport, Gwent. He now runs a business selling houses in Florida to Britons.

At the last election 5,954

businessmen. "We have got to stand in Islwyn to keep Labour's activists in the constituency. Without us, they would be off campaigning in the marginals," Mr Thomas said.

Mr Bone, a long-distance runner, says he believes the seat is winnable. In last year's London marathon, he finished 20,000th. On Sunday April 12, three days after the election, he will try to improve on that showing. Unless, of course, he has found the magical key.

More likely, he will be competing with the other candidates, Helen Jones for Plaid Cymru and Andrew Symonds for the Liberal Democrats, what might have been.

*Islwyn 1987 General Election:*  
Neil Kinnock (Lab) 28,901  
(71.3%); Trevor Twiss (C) 3,954  
(14.7%); Mr J. Gasson (SDP/All)  
3,746 (9.2%); Richard (P) 1,932  
(4.8%); Labour majority 22,947,  
56.6 pc. Turnout 80.4%.  
Electorate 50,414.

### VOX POP by Graham Paterson

## A popular misconception of democracy

Just four days after John Major went to the Queen to request the dissolution of Parliament, the editors of the Sunday tabloid newspapers already feel their readers are fed up with the general election. The front pages of the three biggest-selling Sundays, the *Newspaper of the World*, *Sunday Mirror* and *The People*, contrived to carry not a single word about the forthcoming contest.

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Instead the tabloids opted for the standard fare of royalty and yet more royal

Sniffy, will be the two Tories he will, if elected, allow to stay at No 10. "All cars are Tory anarchist," he laughed.

There was a distinct sense of the massинг Sundays being cut off from the political cut and thrust that fills the broadsheets, their readers denied the oxygen of a rerun party political broadcast.

Both the *Mirror* and *The People* found couples bitter that they had believed in the Conservative "dream" and both loyalty led the Labour line in their leader columns while the *Newspaper of the World* countered by congratulating the cricket loving prime minister on his "good shot" with his "rousing" opening campaign speech. None of these papers brooked any hint of opposition to its established political stance.

The political stories on the inside pages offered little fresh. An interview with Neil Kinnock in the *Sunday Mirror* contained nothing new, except that the Kinnocks' cats, Fluffy and

Peter Mandelson's political campaign diary in *The Mail on Sunday*, told an illuminating story of the prime minister's aversion to anyone who is rude to waiters. The *Sunday Express*'s Bruce Anderson (and John Major's biographer) described the importance of poverty in south London in forming his political philosophy. This, the *Express* revealed, will form the centrepiece of a Tory election broadcast this week filmed "around his old Brixton haunts".

All the Sunday papers labour at a disadvantage during an election campaign. They can publish just four editions before polling day and they cannot hope to have the influence of a daily paper reacting to the news six days a week.

But the popular Sunday papers do their readers and democracy an injustice if they continue to pay only lip service to political coverage.

## 'Minister for family' post urged

THE Bishop of Chichester, the Rt Rev Eric Kemp, wants the next government to create a new ministerial post specifically to deal with family welfare and is urging church people to canvass election candidates about the idea.

"It is important that any new government should be committed to the strengthening of family life," he says in an article in the Chichester diocese news letter.

He says there should be concern about anything affecting families, such as alterations in the divorce law, government funding for the development of marital and relationship counselling and the increase of income for families living in poverty.

"There is a danger with the questions being spread over so many different departments there may be no real concentrated thought given to the question as a whole," the bishop says.

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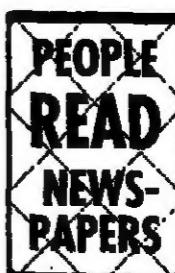


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This advertisement was placed by the Newspaper Publishers Association.

Elegant Fowler squares up against ebullient Archer in polite Tory power struggle

## Major's allies vie for chairmanship

A DECOROUS power struggle has begun between two intimates of the prime minister to become the next chairman of the Conservative party.

Whether the Conservatives win or lose the election, Chris Patten, the present chairman, is expected to move on to new political pastures. Colleagues say that the leading candidates to succeed him are Sir Norman Fowler, formerly a member of Mrs Thatcher's cabinet, and Jeffrey Archer, the novelist and former MP who was once a deputy chairman of the party.

Both are close to the prime minister and deeply involved in his election campaign. Sir Norman is travelling in his election entourage, helping to hone political responses and keep the media at bay. Mr Archer will be warming up audiences for Mr Major on the election tour, introducing his "in the round" question sessions and providing a sympathetic ear.

The elegant Sir Norman, a classless "caring Conservative" in the Major mode, who has been described as speaking in "Belgrave Cockney", forged a close link with Mr Major when the latter was a junior minister with him at the old health and social security department. He is an instinctive Tory politician with a keen ear for the party's pulse beat. Significantly, the Majorites wanted him for their campaign team in the leadership contest, as Mrs Thatcher had wanted him for hers in her battle with Michael Heseltine, but Sir Nor-

man stuck with a previous promise to support Mr Heseltine and stayed above the fray.

He resigned from Mrs Thatcher's cabinet in 1990, insisting that he wanted to spend more time with his family, and took on a number of business appointments. Colleagues believed that he was disappointed that she was clearly not going to make him party chairman.

Unlike some other cabinet leavers, Sir Norman never became a stranger to Westminster. He has remained active in the House of Commons and moved back into the political fold when he challenged William Cash, the prominent Euro-sceptic, to become chairman of the European affairs committee last autumn, recapturing control of that body for the party establishment in the run-up to the Maastricht summit.

Sir Norman was never a headline-catching or particularly combative member of the cabinet as health or employment secretary, but colleagues have realised from the ructions in those departments since how skilfully he conducted himself. One said: "He is a get-things-done politician with a keen sense of timing. He knows when to make a move", instance Sir Norman's surprise abolition

of the controversial Dock Labour Scheme.

Colleagues are convinced that Sir Norman missed the smell of the political grease-paint and the roar of the Westminster crowd and that he is on his way back to high office. It was announced last week that he was quitting as non-executive director of the engineering firm B. Elliott to spend more time on politics.

If Sir Norman is the establishment candidate for the party chairmanship, the ebullient Mr Archer is the grassroots choice. An indefatigable worker for the Tory cause, he has travelled the country for several years, speaking as often as three and four times a week at gatherings of the Tory faithful, with only Michael Heseltine able to draw a similar crowd.

Upstart, sometimes indiscreet but always energetic, he never lets the party down. One cabinet minister remembers him arriving with his mouth so swollen with a tooth abscess that he could hardly articulate, yet still insisting on fulfilling his engagement. Mr Archer is the Tory party's semi-official party-giver, dispensing champagne and shepherd's pie to ministers and selected media.

Behind the banter and the celebrity book signings, he has had a serious role. Both with Margaret Thatcher, whom he still accompanies on tours to Japan, and with John Major, he has had inside access to report back informally on the feelings of the party faithful. Now his career appears to be resuming a more specifically political turn.

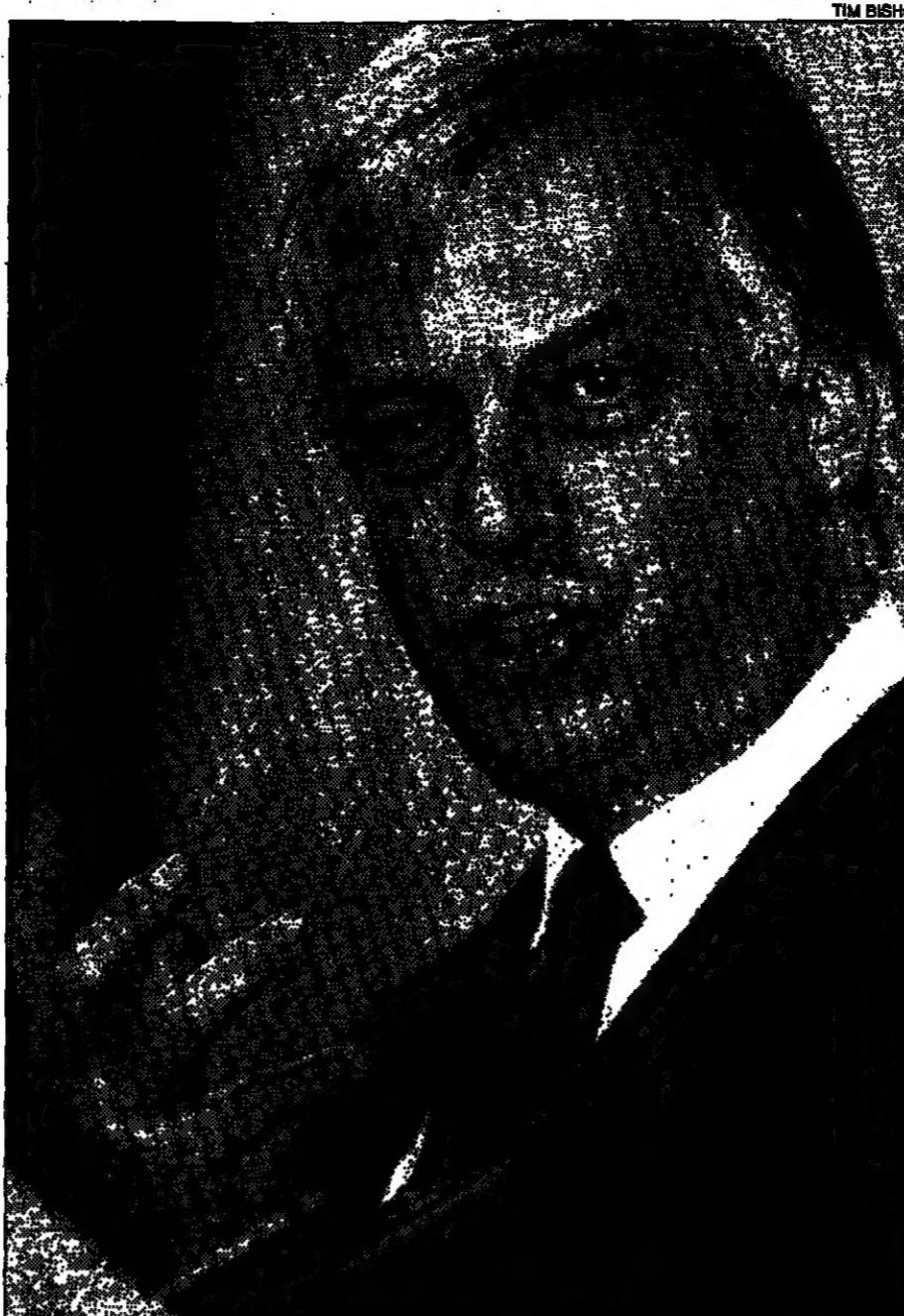
He has become something of a Tory institution, encouraged to give select social gatherings at party conferences where virtually the entire cabinet attends to rub shoulders with selected media figures and party benefactors. His three days of Christmas parties attract almost every leading figure in Tory politics and Fleet Street, with a star-studded sprinkling of sports and theatre celebrities.

Mrs Thatcher was apparently and inexplicably thwarted

in her battle with Michael Heseltine, but Sir Nor-

man. Others say that, after an election, when the party organisation tends to drift into the doldrums and the bank balance into the red, Mr Archer has the sort of zip which will be needed if he does not make party chairman.

Some ministers affectionately question Mr Archer's political judgment and fear that he could prove an unguided missile if he were to be made chairman, rather than the more discreet Sir Nor-



Moving on: Chris Patten addressing the Conservative Central Council in Torquay at the weekend. He is unlikely to chair the party after the election



Fowler: instinctive Tory with ear for party pulse

### CAMPAIGNERS DONATE £100,000 TO CONSERVATIVE

"The pin-striped goons in Tory central office can tell all the lies they like about the Labour party, but we will never stop telling the truth about them."

— Tony Banks, Labour MP for Newham North West

"Shares down. Interest rates up. Sterling down. That's the verdict on the Tories. That's what to coin a phrase, I call a triple whammy."

— Paddy Ashdown, Liberal Democrat leader

"I have fought quite a lonely, quite a difficult, quite a hard battle."

— Norman Lamont, Chancellor of the Exchequer

"I'm in politics. I understand that. You need to accept that in politics it's a rough trade and I do accept it."

— John Major, when asked his view of personal comments made about him

"No Labour Party that I ever lead will disadvantage people who are on medium or on lower incomes."

— Neil Kinnock

"Britain would be an isolated, fly-blown Socialists banana republic, stranded on the edge of Europe, isolated from America with the highest tax levels in the western world, half its industry nationalised and no means to defend itself."

— Chris Patten, Conservative party chairman, on what he believes would have happened to Britain if Labour had won the 1983 election

"I think the fetish, I can call it no other, the fetish that the Labour and Liberal parties both have for raising taxes seems to be very damaging."

— John Major

"Are you really arguing to me that there will be a serious body of opinion in the EC that will want to exclude from membership the state country with 70-80 per cent of the EC's oil and gas reserves?"

— Alex Salmond, Scottish National party leader, in Walden TV interview

### MEDIAWATCH by Brian MacArthur

## Fleet Street backs Major — but does it matter?

SO FAR as national daily newspapers are concerned the election is already over. Judged by circulation, 65 per cent of Fleet Street is already backing the Tories. Out of the 11 daily papers, six — *The Sun*, *The Daily Star*, *The Daily Mail*, *The Daily Express*, *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Times* — have already declared for the Conservatives, although for *The Times* that is so far only a pre-disposition. If the *Financial Times* (lukewarmly Tory in 1987) also opts for the Tories and is joined by *Today*, 69 per cent of Fleet Street will be voting Conservative.

There are good reasons of support at least have the merit of honesty. They tell readers where their paper's bias is coming from — but some of the fun of Fleet Street election watching disappears when so few papers are genuinely wrestling day by day with the issues that still perplex the nation's six million undecided voters. Undecided and perplexed voters can follow *The Guardian* (will it opt for Labour or the Liberals?), the two *Independents* (will they both sit on the fence in 1992 as *The Independent* did in 1987), *The Observer* (which in 1987 had the most tormented position of all) — or *The Times* and the *FT* where they will get properly critical assessments of the manifestoes notwithstanding any pre-declaration for the Tories.

The problem for Mr Kinnoch is that the undecided often don't vote and if they do they don't read the serious papers. So although we can simultaneously admire yet deplore the professionalism of the jour-

nals that the Tory tabloids put on their news stories the main question posed over the next three weeks will be whether such blatant bias matters. The answer confounds the conventional wisdom. According to research into voting patterns, the dirty tricks not only matter, they also shift votes.

At Newcastle University, Martin Harrop has shown that uncommitted voters who read a Tory paper are about 16 per cent more likely to vote Tory than those who read a Labour paper. Similar research by Professor Bill Miller at Glasgow University showed very clearly the power of Tory tabloids to mobilise the uncommitted and the apathetic as the last election approached.

As he wrote in the *New Statesman* last month, there was an overall swing to the Conservatives between the summer of 1986 and the 1987 summer election of about 5 per cent. Among those who read *The Daily Mail* and the *Daily Express*, however, the swing was 8 per cent and among regular *Sun* and *Star* readers it was 17 per cent. That power to swing votes, moreover, and it is a point not made by Prof Miller, is understated since at least one in three of the readers of *The Sun*, *Mail* and *Express* buy a second paper buy another Tory paper.

Prof Miller estimates that the three main Tory tabloids can effect a swing to the Conservatives of about 2 per cent, which would tilt the balance in some 20 seats. With a hung parliament in prospect, four papers therefore have the power to swing the election. If that seems a big claim, there is already support for the Miller/Harrop thesis in Scotland. Since *The Sun* in Scotland declared for the Scottish nationalists, polls show that within two months Labour's share of the vote in Scotland has fallen from 47 per cent to about 40 per cent.

All figures relate to papers with daily circulation. Dates is the date before the publication of budget rate interest rate. Interest is payable monthly. We pay gross interest to customers who register as non-UK residents and may to all other customers. All interest rates quoted were current as at 12 March 1992 and are subject to variation. \*Research undertaken by NOP Market Research among 500 randomly selected Firstdirect customers. Interviews were conducted by telephone between 22 November 1991 and 8 December 1991. Previous credit histories are subject to review. \*Excludes Galtip call for the Sunday Telegraph compared pre- and post-Budget.

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The answer will almost certainly be no. We realise building societies were the first to introduce current account interest rates. But the fact is that because Firstdirect doesn't have any branches, we don't have high street overheads. Therefore the interest rates on our current account can be consistently higher than even the major building societies\*. Another advantage is that Firstdirect pays interest on every single penny in your account, and credits it every single month.

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### Does your current account provide me with a bill payment service?

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POLLWATCH by Ivor Crewe

## How the margin for error makes everyone right

The results of the weekend's welter of national polls — two on Saturday and seven on Sunday, plus one in Scotland and four in Conservative marginals — have ranged from a Conservative lead of 2.5 percentage points to a Labour lead of four points, and produced appropriately contradictory headlines. Here is a guide for the perplexed poll watcher:

Which of the weekend polls was right? All of them, because the variation can be accounted for by the 3 per cent margin of sampling error that applies to any national poll. The proper way to describe party support is Conservative 39 +/- 3, Labour 40 +/- 3, Liberal Democrats 13 +/- 3. What difference did the Budget make?

Virtually none. Three different polls reported most respondents as saying that the Budget would make no difference to how they voted, with the rest more likely to say that it turned them against, rather than towards, the Conservatives. However, microscopic analysis suggests that the Budget may have shaved Labour's slender lead. The average of the four polls conducted in the week before the Budget puts Labour two points ahead (40.3 per cent to 38.3 per cent). The average of the seven national polls conducted since the Budget puts Labour 1.4 points ahead (40.7 per cent to 39.3 per cent).

Has there been any change in the past few days?

Yes: the Liberal Democrats have been slightly squeezed since February, when Paddy Ashdown's affair gave helpful publicity. It is normal for the centre party's support to slip at the beginning of an election campaign, when the public tends to revert to traditional loyalties. So far the slippage — one point — has been less than in 1983 and 1987, when it was three to four points.

Are any long-term trends evident?

Again, virtually none. Comparison of the 12 polls published in each month this year suggests that Labour has overtaken a fractional Con-

servative lead to produce a narrow one of its own.

Which party is ahead?

Labour, in seven of the nine polls.

Do the weekend's constituency polls suggest that the marginals are different?

Slightly. The national polls point to a 6.5 per cent swing to Labour, whereas NOP's polls in four Conservative marginals point to a slightly smaller swing of 5.5 per cent. Constituency polls tend to be less accurate than national polls, and four is too small a number for firm conclusions.

Is the popularity of the party leaders changing?

No. People continue to prefer John Major by a wide (but slightly diminishing) margin over Neil Kinnock, who is evidently an electoral liability for Labour. His popularity runs well behind his party's. A Harris/LWT poll of uncommitted voters found that distrust of Mr Kinnock's suitability as prime minister — mentioned by almost half — was by far the most serious obstacle to their voting Labour.

What was the result do the polls point to?

Thirty-three of this year's 36 polls, including all of the weekend's, imply a hung parliament. Assuming uniform national swing, the post-Budget polls translate into Labour 309 seats, Conservatives 306, Liberal Democrats 13, nationalists 6, others 17. If special local factors enabled the Liberal Democrats to win 20 seats and the Scottish Nationalists eight (as is widely expected), Labour would win 304 seats and the Conservatives 299.

Ivor Crewe is professor of government at Essex University.

Polls (No.)	C Lab LDM C lead			
	Jan	Feb	March	Pre-Budget
Jan 12	41.0	40.3	14.3	+0.5
Feb 12	38.8	39.5	17.0	-0.7
March 12	39.1	40.4	15.7	-1.3
Pre-Budget 4-10	38.3	40.3	16.3	-2.0
Post-Budget Mar 11-17	39.3	40.7	15.4	-1.4

\*Excludes Gallop poll for the Sunday Telegraph compiled pre- and post-Budget.

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# US lines up strong Gulf strike force against Iraq

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE Americans have assembled a powerful strike force in the Gulf region to renew military action against Iraq, if President Saddam Hussein continues to thwart United Nations efforts to eliminate his weapons of mass destruction. The firepower is only a fraction of that deployed for Operation Desert Storm, but Pentagon sources say it is "a composite" of everything used last year.

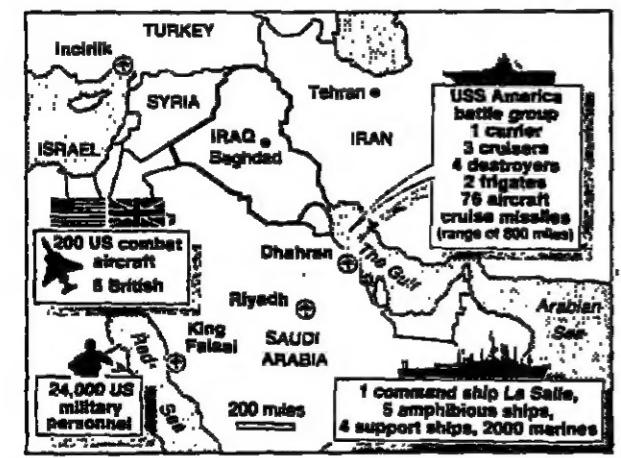
Since the end of the war, the Americans have maintained a strong presence in the area, acting as a continuing deterrent to Iraq and as a protective shield around Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. As a large part of Iraq's military capability was destroyed in the war, the size of the US strike force is probably sufficient to mount any operation against Iraqi targets without fear of heavy losses.

The US has 24,000 military personnel in the area, of which about 16,300 are at sea, 3,000 in the army, and 5,000 in the air force. This compares with 430,000 US servicemen deployed for Desert Storm, but the main impact of the US military presence is in firepower. The US Navy confirmed yesterday that there were 20 American warships in the Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, and the northern Arabian Sea.

USS America, the sole aircraft carrier in the area, moved into the Gulf on Thursday. The carrier is escorted by three cruisers, four destroyers and two frigates. Apart from the 76 fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters on the carrier, there are an estimated 150 Tomahawk cruise missiles on the escort ships.

The US Navy deployment also includes a command ship, USS La Salle, believed to be in the Gulf, five amphibious ships and four support vessels. The amphibious ships, carrying 2,149 marines, are part of the 13th Marine Expeditionary Unit. Several reports have suggested that the marine force in

Pressure on Iraq, page 1  
Leading article, page 13



## Guns shatter ceasefire in Croatia

Belgrade: Sporadic shooting with artillery and mortars was reported overnight yesterday by Croatian radio around Djakovo and Osijek in eastern Croatia.

On Sunday, eight people were killed and more than 20 wounded in an upsurge of fighting with artillery, rockets, machine-guns and mortars. The toll — two Yugoslav soldiers, four Croat soldiers and two civilians — was one of the highest daily counts since a UN-brokered truce between the Croats and Serbs took effect on January 3. (Reuters)

## Blow to Kohl

Bonn: In a new blow to Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) in east Germany, Alfred Gomolka resigns as prime minister of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern after losing a no confidence motion inside his local party.

## Hostage hope

Beirut: Major-General Sami al-Khatib, Lebanon's interior minister, said a hitch prevented the release last week of two German hostages. He said the trend was "to close this file, which I believe is going to happen very soon". (AP)

## Execution set

The first Californian execution for 25 years is due to take place on April 21 when Robert Alton Harris, the killer of two teenage boys in 1978, will walk to his death inside the San Quentin gas chamber.



## Erzincan hunts for survivors

FROM ANDREW FINKEL  
IN ISTANBUL

IN ERZINCAN the sound of ambulances never stops as rescue workers in the devastated town fight to lift the rubble of Friday's earthquake without causing further injury to possible survivors trapped beneath. By yesterday 320 people were listed dead, with more than 600 injured.

"Sadly, we must suppose the number of casualties will increase," Ermal Sabir, a Turkish cabinet minister, said at the site. The exact number may never be known.

Yesterday morning a Swiss team which works with tracker dogs managed to locate at least one survivor who pulled out by Turkish troops. A 13-man team from the International Rescue Corps based at Marlow combed debris with thermite lances and fibre-optic sensors.

There were no survivors in the wreckage of the Umarzu hotel, and the congregations of two of Erzincan's mosques died when the buildings collapsed during evening prayers. Authorities are trying to restore water and electricity supplies and there is a shortage of tents for families left without shelter after some 2,000 homes were destroyed. Many of those with houses still standing in a city rocked by 21 aftershocks preferred to sleep a third night freezing outdoors.

The illegal congress is planned to be followed by a demonstration taking the form of a "national assembly", or *veche* beside the Kremlin, when as many people as can be persuaded to attend will be asked to endorse the congress decisions by acclamation. Yesterday, a few hundred demonstrators with red banners held a short demonstration on Red Square. If it was a foretaste of what to expect tomorrow, the authorities may not have much to worry about.

While the police and the Soviet congress delegates were playing cat and mouse across Moscow, two of the most powerful centrist parties were meeting to establish a loose coalition before next month's fully legitimate Russian congress. The timing of their conference also allowed them to condemn the "Soviet congress". The National Party negotiator was busy behind the scenes, apparently ready to help East Germans flee to the West. About a quarter of a million escaped with his help. Another 34,000 political prisoners were sold to the West, making them an important hard currency "export".

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## Two-note Toryism

Conservative tactics rely too much on taxes and Major, writes Peter Riddell

The word tax has become like a talisman for the Tories, a litany to be intoned frequently to remind voters of the choice they face. It has replaced the words Galbraith and Scargill. John Major, Norman Lamont, Michael Heseltine and Chris Patten mentioned tax 30 times each on average in their weekend speeches at the Conservative Central Council in Torquay. Talking to senior ministers at the meeting, I was struck by how quickly each conversation turned to tax, in no more than 10 to 15 seconds in most cases.

The Tories are going for broke on the single issue of tax plus the decency and common sense of John Major. Both are strong assets, but not in themselves a sufficient case for a fourth term. Ahead of Wednesday's manifesto, the Tories have been short of a clear, positive appeal.

Mr Heseltine stirred the faithful in Torquay with his comparison of Labour's attitude to tax to the charge of the Light Brigade, after checking with Douglas Hurd that the charge was at Balaklava rather than Sebastopol.

The fully armed Heseltine is a formidable sight, and he is visibly relishing the prospect of a fierce battle.

Ministers believe that the tax issue not only sharply differentiates the Tories from Labour but will also be an election winner — even though, so far, the Budget has not boosted the party in the polls. The Tories have succeeded in forcing Labour on to ground it would prefer to avoid. Behind a good humoured facade, Neil Kinnock could hardly hide his irritation yesterday at the concentration by David Frost on tax, and who would pay what, during a TV-am interview. John Smith will have to be very agile to escape the trap when he unveils his shadow budget today.

The Tory pronouncements on taxes are much exaggerated. Admittedly the tax burden would be higher under a Labour than a Tory government, but the gap would not be as nearly as large as the politicians suggest. The burden has, of course, risen since 1979; the welfare state has to be financed. The main difference is over the balance of taxation between direct and indirect, and its distribution between varying levels of income: middle managers and above would pay more under Labour. It is an important distinction, but hardly the key to Britain's economic future.

The Tories' difficulty is that almost no other issue is so helpful to them. In some cases this is because the government's successes, such as reducing inflation and curbing union power, have made people less worried. With others, such as the recession, the record is weaker.

The campaign so far is reminiscent of the episode of *Fawlty Towers* in which Basil tells his hotel staff not to talk about the war in front of their German visitors and promptly does so all the time.

**'Both Major and taxes are strong assets, but not in themselves a sufficient case for a fourth term'**

visions: "we are in a country in which people get on because of what they are, not who they are". The slogan, "wealth and welfare hand in hand" and people being "the masters not the servants" of their worlds, may be deeply felt but they do not add up to a coherent programme.

Is the Major message Thatcherism with a human face, as Kenneth Clarke recently described it, or is it more? Mr Patten believes that the answer to the Labour "time for a change" call is to say there was a change of government in November 1990. In Torquay, he asked, not altogether tactfully, "when did a prime minister on taking office face a more formidable pile of problems in his 'in-tray'? Some were in foreign policy, such as the Gulf, which could not be blamed on Mrs Thatcher, but many were domestic and, implicitly, her fault. Other ministers, including Mr Major, place more stress, at least publicly, on the continuity with the 1980s.

The current fashion, as in David Willets' new book *Modern Conservatism*, is to argue that tensions between individualism and a traditional emphasis on communities — Thatcherism versus, say, Christian Democracy — can, and always have been, reconciled by the Tories. That naturally appeals to Mr Major. But it also blurs the message. Endless attacks on the Opposition over tax and an attractive personal odyssey are no substitute for a strategy for a fourth term.

Above all, a yes vote was a vote against allowing policy to be made by right-wing crowds and hot-eyed

**...and moreover**

### MATTHEW PARRIS

I was lying awake the other night, pondering a thunderous Times leading article I'd read that morning, when a truth dawned on me. I foresaw the last privatisation of the century.

The leading article had

discussed the home secretary's plans for a "national" lottery. Its tone was incredulous, why was a Conservative government creating a new nationalised industry?

In a flash, I saw why. Let me explain.

We started in Wittenberg in 1517. Martin Luther denounced the sale of indulgences. These allowed the sinner to buy his way out of the penance for sin. Passports even to eternal life went on sale. Luther objected, nailing 95 theses to the church door (he needed a good sub-editor). Luther questioned whether the Church could "sell" to an individual a release from the burdens laid upon others.

Well, the Church's jurisdiction may be a matter of controversy, but the state's jurisdiction is not. Like it or not, the jurisdiction of the state is what the law says it is. If the state says you cannot lawfully operate a taxi without a tax licence then a licence you must buy. If the law says you cannot lawfully broadcast a commercial television signal without a franchise from the Home Office, then a franchise you must bid for. If the state says that all lotteries offering big prizes are prohibited except for one, then

there can only be one big lottery that is lawful.

What is being granted is a permission, advantage or remission from the obligations binding others. It may be temporary or permanent. If it can be sold, then in time it will be.

The sale of permissions by the state is as old as the state. Since history began, princes, chancellors and local authorities strapped for cash have been selling their own versions of — if not eternal life — eternal livelihood. The Crown used to sell "vintners' licences" transferable from father to son. Last week Westminster city council proposed to sell "parking permits" for £1,000 a year.

At first the licence is justified as a regulatory measure, confirming that you are a fit person to do the thing licensed. Payment is demanded to cover the costs of administration. But, as the state has a monopoly in the issue of the permission, it soon occurs to somebody that permits can be sold for cash. The fee is nudged upwards towards the limit of what a captive market will bear.

The most shocking modern example of what Luther so eloquently denounced at Wittenberg is what the British airports authority now does at Heathrow: its main source of profit. It sells to storekeepers a modern form of indulgence, releasing them from the obligation to pay excise duties to HM Customs and Excise on sales of

A sterile cultural protectionism is in the ascendant, argues Richard Morrison

## Art's petty patriots

for those who believe Scotland's creativity is being stifled by English cultural imperialism.

In Scotland, it seems, all cultural activity comes under suspicion unless it proclaims its Scottishness. Since John McGrath's 1973 drama *The Chariot, the Stag and the Black, Black Oil*, Scottish playwrights have brooded introspectively on what they see as centuries of English exploitation. Even foreign dramas are only considered meaningful if recast in Scottish language and location.

Today, Glasgow is expected to bid to house a new National Gallery of Scottish Art. By its very name this is a concept based on

the limiting hypothesis that a single nationalistic strand of art history gains from being presented in ghetto-like isolation.

Scotland's drift towards cultural narrowness is not unique. Take the entertainment row in Vienna over Claus Peymann, director of the Burgtheater. Herr Peymann is a brilliant innovator; his *Macbeth* is a box office hit. But he is also a German, and the Austrian press has worked itself into a fever of patriotic indignation over his alleged plan to banish the traditional Austrian fare of Schnitzel, Holzmannsthal and the rest in favour of radical German chic.

Or take the reaction in France

this month to the decision by Jack Lang, the culture minister, to present the *Ordre des Arts et Lettres* to the American film star Sylvester Stallone. Pining a medal on the bulging pecorals of "Rambo" was not, perhaps, M. Lang's most perceptive evaluation of popular culture. But judging from the xenophobic tirades in the French press, he would have done better to give the going to an English rugby player.

The English and the Americans are often cast as the cultural oppressors, yet they themselves are far from immune to cultural insecurity. That perennial display of hand-wringing and subsidy-

## A Boer day of the jackal?

**De Klerk, like de Gaulle, may win his referendum but face a revolt, says R.W. Johnson**

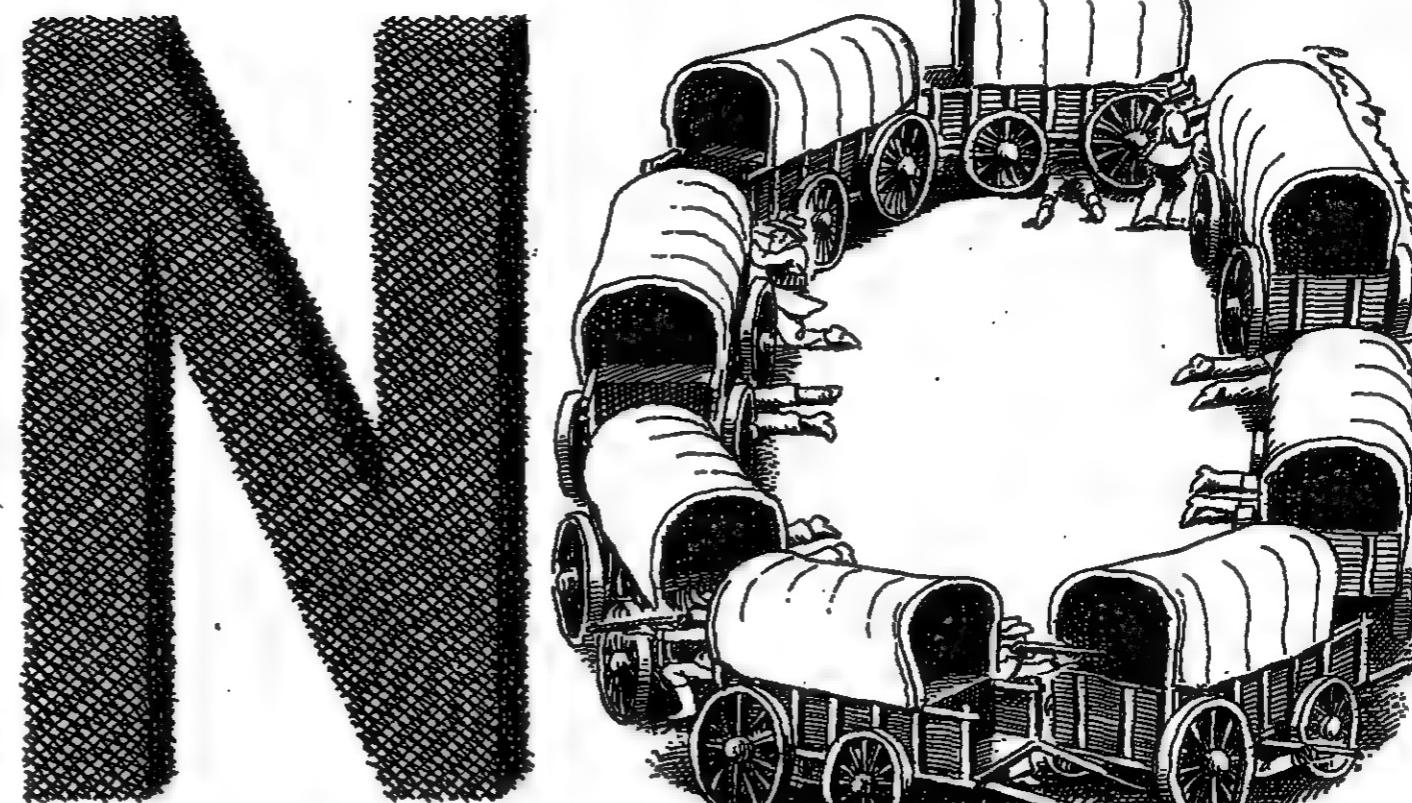
**I** have put the choices before you in this constitutional referendum. If the vote goes against me, I shall resign. God alone knows what will happen then. Power will doubtless fall into the hands of the wild men of the right, aided and abetted by the military. The country will go to the dogs. It will become an international leper again, the whipping boy of the UN, and it could well be soon plunged into civil war. But that will hardly be my problem, for I shall no longer be at the helm. You can vote for me — or chaos.

Thus the rather one-sided choice de Gaulle put to the French in 1958. Now a similar choice, virtually word for word, is being put by President de Klerk to South Africa's white voters.

De Gaulle, brought back to power by the Algerian crisis, used the referendum to ram through the new Fifth Republic constitution, but in practice French voters found themselves faced with many questions and only a simple yes or no vote to answer them all. Voting yes meant consigning the Fourth Republic to the dustbin of history and bringing a new republic into being. But the new constitution was so poorly drafted and widely misunderstood that many voters were quite unaware that they were also voting for a drastic reduction in the powers of parliament and a great centralisation of power in the hands of the presidency.

To vote yes also meant a new dispensation for France's African colonies; to vote no there (as Guinea did) meant opting for independence outside the French union. A yes vote gave legitimacy to the virtual coup that had brought de Gaulle to power, and it was also quite clearly a vote for de Gaulle as president in a curious, single-candidate election. To vote yes also meant assenting to de Gaulle's new policy for Algeria, whatever that was (and no one knew); and for a new and equally unknown Gaullist foreign policy.

Above all, a yes vote was a vote against allowing policy to be made by right-wing crowds and hot-eyed



young colonists in the streets of Algiers or by the street-politics champions of France, the communists — the feared alternative if it came to civil war. To vote yes was a vote for law and order and rule by the constitutional authorities. It was, in a word, a vote to give de Gaulle carte blanche — of which he took full advantage.

F. W. de Klerk's referendum, too, is a barely disguised presidential election ("Vote yes for F.W.", the posters read). It is also a vote to ratify and legitimise the wholesale abandonment of apartheid since 1990, which, whatever de Klerk may say, has come as a breathtaking surprise to most of those who voted him into power (previous leaders had assured them, after all, that the apartheid system was a thousand-year Reich). Voting yes means agreeing that constitutional negotiations should continue, but in effect it also means accepting whatever constitution emerges from them (no draft is offered now and no further referendum is promised when a great colonial extravaganza reeks to its end).

But de Klerk's ace is the same as de Gaulle's: the almost unimaginable terror of what a no vote would mean: a Treurniet government set on turning the clock back, leading probably to black insurrection, large-scale violence, mass emigration, economic catastrophe and renewed international isolation. Businessmen are warn-

ing their employees that a no vote will ultimately cost them their jobs, and a vast army of media and sports stars is being paraded before the electorate, all warning of the dread effects of a no vote. South Africa is a country overrun by beauty queens and drummajorettes, and Diane Tilden-Davis — the reigning Miss South Africa and thus the high priestess of this cult — has warned of a no vote leading to renewed "beauty sanctions", that is, of a fresh exclusion from the Miss World and similar contests. It is a moot point whether Saatchi & Saatchi (who are running the yes campaign) is wise to concentrate on these insubstantial themes when such deep white fears lie on the other side.

De Gaulle's opponents on the right and in the army had matured politically in the belief that a majority of Frenchmen would always support *Algérie française*. De Gaulle's referendums simply stymied them down, proving to them over and over again that he had popular majorities on his side. De Klerk is attempting a similar feat against opponents who find it hard to believe that resistance to black majority rule is not a permanent winning card in white

South African politics. De Klerk will win, but he will then face a similar difficulty to de Gaulle's: that his opponents, concluding they cannot win at the ballot box, will turn to other means.

In Algeria and France this produced several years of OAS terrorism and assassination plots against de Gaulle. But the South African far right has a far larger and better armed constituency than the OAS, and thanks to experience in the mining industry a large number of its supporters are trained in the use of explosives. If South Africa has to live through its own "day of the jackal" the carnage could dwarf anything that France or Algeria experienced. In the end the Algerian colons could, however unwillingly, migrate back to France. No such option is available for the frightened and often poor South African whites who will vote no. This makes it important not only that de Klerk should win big tomorrow, but that such a victory should be followed by the most imaginative gestures of sympathy and reassurance towards the no voters that de Klerk — and Mandela — can devise.

The author is in South Africa researching a book.

### Cannons to the right

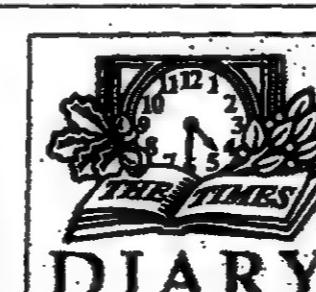
ONLY days into the election campaign the simmering dispute about Europe on the Tory right has burst into the open. Graham Maister, general director of the free-market Institute of Economic Affairs, has handed in his notice and will leave within three months, ending six months of civil warfare in the think-tank. He is planning to set up a new think-tank, the London Institute of Economic and Policy Studies.

Accused by some of his colleagues of allying himself too closely to Majorism, Maister fought off an attempt last August to unseat him led by Lord Harris of High Cross, founder president of the institute and a founder member of the Bruges Group, the anti-federalist organisation whose president is Mrs Thatcher.

Maister tells the Diary: "The peace deal last August failed. The dispute continued. The Bruges Group contingent has been sniping away at me. Some of them will regard my going as a victory. It is a Pyrrhic one. The Bruges Group vision of Europe is yesterday's agenda. I want to be associated with that tomorrow."

Lord Harris believed that since Mrs Thatcher's fall Maister had allowed the government to influence the IEA rather than the other way round. The internal rows began after Maister's public criticism of a letter to *The Times* by six economists, including Sir Alan Walters and Professor Patrick Minford, calling on Britain to quit the exchange-rate mechanism.

Maister's new think-tank will take a more positive view of a decentralised Europe. It will also look at how to carry the successes of the market into the machinery of government.

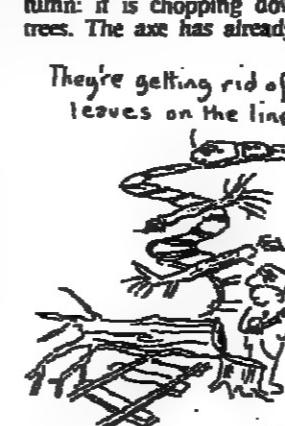


John Major's reference on BBC radio yesterday to the "well known lain Macleod maxim" that the Budget cheered the day after it is delivered is not the Budget cheered later, has not met with widespread recognition. The quote is not recognised by Lord Blaikie, historian of the Tory party, nor by Sir Nigel Fisher, who wrote a biography of Macleod, nor by Lady Macleod, the MP's widow. Tory Central Office can't help. Can you?

Chop chop

BRITISH RAIL has discovered a simple way of stopping leaves clogging up its rail services this autumn: it is chopping down the trees. The axe has already been

They're getting rid of leaves on the line



### Quick on the trigger

WHEN Queen Beatrix of The Netherlands was asked to open one of the flagship exhibitions at this year's Edinburgh Festival the organisers did not expect an answer for weeks. But only 30 minutes after receiving it Dutch royal aides telephoned to say yes.

Dianne Stein, of Corporate Arts Planning, which pulled off the coup, says: "It was simplicity itself. We telephoned the Dutch embassy and they called back to say her majesty would be delighted."

There could be a hidden reason for the Dutch alacrity. The exhibition *Dutch Art and Scotland: a Reflection of Taste*, opens on August 12, otherwise known as the Glorious Twelfth, and Prince Bernhard is a keen shooter.

### Curses

EDWARD KENNEDY may hope for a touch of respectability from his forthcoming marriage to Victoria Reggie, a partner in a Washington law firm. If so, he should have looked deeper into the family closet. Victoria's father, Edmund, who ran the presidential campaigns of Jack and Robert Kennedy, is under federal indictment for fraud in connection with the 1986 collapse of a Louisiana savings and loan bank. He has denied illegally benefiting from loans.

So would an England win help the cricket-loving Major? Ted Dexter, chairman of the England selectors, says: "The whole of England is keeping its fingers crossed for the team. Whatever effect that has on the nation I hope it is a positive one." He refuses to amplify but as Dexter once stood as a Tory candidate against Jim Callaghan in 1964 his meaning could not be clearer. The bride's mother, Doris, also has a Kennedy connection. She went to New York 12 years ago to nominate Edward as Democratic presidential candidate. All other Louisiana delegates tried to persuade her to support Jimmy Carter so that his vote from the southern states would be unanimous. She held out stoically to make Carter's tally 54-1. Doris says: "Teddy withdrew at the convention but there was no way I wasn't going to vote for him."

Jill, it's



## AMERICA'S RISKY COURSE

President Saddam Hussein has set the Western allies a trap. He is daring President Bush to launch a military strike against Iraq, a strike to enforce United Nations resolutions on the destruction of Scud missile factories and other "weapons of mass destruction". It is a challenge he cannot lose. If Mr Bush, after the dispatch of an aircraft carrier to the Gulf and publicised warnings to Baghdad, now shirks a confrontation, Saddam will have humiliated him. If the Americans do bomb him, Saddam has nothing to lose and much to gain from a world weary of this confrontation and tempted to regard Kuwait as an imbroglie best forgotten.

Despite the tough warning given to Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi deputy prime minister, by the security council last week, Saddam is still flaunting his defiance. True to his pattern of evasion, obstruction and prevarication, he is arguing that the Scud factories should not be destroyed but converted into civilian use. Compliance with the UN is the worst option for the Iraqi dictator. Full co-operation with the UN inspection teams would mean watching Iraq's missiles and underground factories, after surviving more than a month of allied bombing, being systematically blown up. Iraq's nuclear technology, stolen from the West and hidden from view, would be revealed and dismantled. This would be humiliating, though even this would not topple him. A man who can survive defeat in the Gulf war can survive the loss of a few missile sites.

Defiance offers him a better way out. If, as he appears to believe, President Bush is too preoccupied by the election campaign to risk a military adventure whose outcome is unpredictable, Saddam can boast to his people — with some credibility — that he is indestructible. He could not be removed by force and nobody now dares take him on again. If President Bush is goaded to launch

a strike, Saddam can again play the role of the Arab martyr, the victim of Western aggression. He will appeal to frustrated fundamentalism in North Africa and Jordan, and use the confusion once again to crack down on the Kurds and other enemies at home. He knows that a bombing campaign will be less effective at detecting and destroying secret arsenals and laboratories than foreign inspectors armed with Iraqi blueprints.

Saddam is also right in calculating that renewed hostilities pose a fearful risk for Mr Bush. If a few Americans are killed or pilots captured and paraded, Mr Bush can expect a torrent of criticism from a country sceptical about the long-term value to American interests of action in the Gulf. Even if fighting is limited and Iraqi targets hit without loss of American lives, President Bush's critics will accuse him of engineering a foreign diversion to cover up his weakness in domestic policy.

General Colin Powell is understood to have expressed reservations. Despite Douglas Hurd's warning that Saddam "will not be allowed to get away with it" similar discreet warnings are probably going out from Downing Street. Britain does not want to be drawn by events into another confrontation during an election campaign; the risks facing Mr Bush face Mr Major also.

The dispatch of US America to the Gulf was intended to increase the pressure on Baghdad a week before the visit of the British-led UN missile inspection team. If the pressure works, all well and good. At best, it could emphasise to Saddam's opponents his continued ostracism and vulnerability to armed attack — possibly with assistance from American special forces. But if it simply raises expectation in the West that a strike will rid the world of him or complete the unfinished business of the war, it is a mistake.

## DRAUGHTSMAN'S CONTRACT

*The Times continues its series of editorials on Thatcherism's "forgotten supply-side", the professions. This week, architects; and finally next week, civil servants.*

Modern architects are used to being unloved. They are less used to being unemployed. After enjoying in the 1980s one of the biggest building booms this century, the profession is now in the worst recession it can remember. Business has halved in the past two years and a quarter of all Britain's 30,000 native architects are either under-employed or have lost their jobs. Architectural practices have few of the protections of accountants, civil servants or academics, who are institutionally or bureaucratically guarded against recession. Three-quarters of all architects work in the private sector. They are the closest to a truly free market profession, "as good as the last commission".

Worse, they are at the mercy of stylistic fashion. This has varied wildly from what are widely seen as the mistakes of the quarter-century 1960-85, an era of often shoddy and ugly buildings, reaction against which has taken the form of meticulous planning control. Like roads engineers, architects came to "demand" of politicians costly solutions to simple problems, solutions born of their own intellectual hubris. Popular resentment of the stylistic nihilism and inhumanity of the Modernist style was there long before it was articulated by the Prince of Wales, but he gave the criticism new weight.

Thus a client will not invest heavily in the aesthetics of a new building if he lacks confidence in the quality of the work his money will buy. He will fall back on cheaper tried and tested solutions, less stylish and expensive but "safer". This will tend to downgrade the role of the architect in a project, and encourage design-and-build contracts where the architect is employed as little more than the superficial beneficiary of a design by a structural engineer. The profession has never shown remorse for its past inadequacies, sharing with barristers and academics a belief that its practitioners can neither do wrong nor bring their profession into disrepute. A loss of public confidence thus compounds the recession.

Architects have all the panoply of a grand profession — a royal institution, statutory registration, a formal education system — yet cannot escape from their free-market status. Many of the resuscitative practices that used to apply have sensibly been jettisoned: fees are no longer fixed, advertising is allowed and architects can double as builders and developers. Desperate attempts are made to protect what is now an archaic education system as a measure of professional status — seven years of training and three sets of examinations — though most of those who employ architects are surprised at their lack of managerial or financial competence. In addition, the project basis of buildings forces most private architects to toil for work. The growth of competitions subjects them to constant audition, involving costly predesign work to win a contract. Architects are close to that most precarious of trades: acting.

Architects now face a new threat. Their high-Victorian edifice of professional protection is showing its age. The cracks are being chiselled open by their old enemy, the construction industry. Builders hate being bossed about by architects and are now seeking revenge. Several members of the Chartered Institute of Building have formed a pressure group to encourage big clients to use contractor-led design-and-build contracts. These give the contractor overall control, the architect is either hired as a consultant or added to the salaried staff on the contractor's payroll.

The construction industry would like the government to end the statutory registration of architects, which ensures that only those who are professionally qualified can call themselves architects. This legal protection is otherwise afforded only to doctors and lawyers. Builders, surveyors and engineers are not thus protected. Why, they reasonably

ask, should architects be cosseted? Legal protection is no help to clients, only to architects: by protesting to the RIBA against a rotten building. All an architect should need to prove is that he (only 7 per cent of architects are women) has liability insurance against faulty work.

Many radical architects accept that the old days are over. As long as they are better at design and management than builders, they will continue to add value to the building process. Design-and-build was popular in the 1970s too, but clients came back to architects after they saw the results. The architect should represent the desire of a client for an attractive building, sometimes in an adversarial relationship with a builder's desire simply to keep down cost. But architects have long been their own worst enemies. Some take a pride in their artistic aversion to cost control and management. In the 1960s and 70s the result was a few well-run London firms taking a lion's share of big contracts because they could handle planning and deliver on price and time.

What is ironic about the present recession is that both the "battle of the styles", aided by the Prince of Wales, and its impact on public debate, should incline the profession to higher public esteem. The battle has riven architecture, producing public invective rarely heard from the mouths of professionals. The rows over the composition of competition judging panels (the Edinburgh gallery); the exclusion of styling rivals from comprehensive redenevelopments (such as King's Cross and Paternoster Square); the Modernist faction's clever hijacking of Labour's native arts minister; all show a debate as lively as that between conventional and alternative medicine. There can be no doubt that the quality and appeal of new buildings have improved in the past five years.

But the debate is as much about accountability as style. The successes and failures of architecture are more visible than those of any other profession. As Frank Lloyd Wright said: "The physician can bury his mistakes, the architect can only advise his client to plant vines." The terrible blight of the Barbican in London, defying humanity in scale, accessibility, materials and utility, is still showered with praise by the architectural establishment rather like doctors preaching the virtue of applying leeches.

The character of a country, particularly one as old as Britain, is defined as much by its buildings as by its landscapes. The Prince expressed the public's impotent anger at buildings that are not only ugly, but poorly designed for their function. When architects design buildings with walkways on which people fear to walk and with shops that cannot be let, they should be disciplined by their professional body. Architects cannot expect to be treated as other professions, to be left to make their own mistakes at risk of nothing more than a negligence suit. Their work is too public. Democracy will always seek control through the planning machine.

Enlightened architects are now taking their designs more often to public consultation. All political parties might adopt at least some of the ideas in this respect that Labour has already mooted, including the notion that all big projects should go out to competition. (The public should be as able to judge such competitions as self-appointed panels of architects.) From the realist to the Modern Movement, from the neoclassical to the vernacular, modern British architecture is as diverse and as exciting as any in Europe. This is the result of vigorous argument between architect and public. That argument should continue, regulated within the confines of the democratic planning system. On this basis, there is no reason why the profession should not emerge more popular, as well as leaner and fitter, from the present recession.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

### Recycled water in time of drought

From Sir Hugh Fish

Sir, On reading today's report on the National Rivers Authority's discussion paper on water resources ("Canals earmarked to switch water to dry south") I was impressed that the NRA has opened up the possibilities for providing more water supply without drawing significantly further on already overstressed natural resources.

For many years I have advocated greater re-use of water, including enhancement of that re-use by transferring water along selected rivers and canals, as suggested by the NRA. Such schemes would make a major contribution to what is now known as "sustainable development" of the aquatic environment.

One possibility is as follows. The water plcs are currently investing heavily in better purification of sewage before disposal to rivers; this, inter alia, should result in the lower reaches of the Yorkshire rivers, the Mersey and the Trent becoming suitable for general water supply use.

Instead of losing this water to the sea, as at present, much of it could be transferred via rivers and canals from the north into the basin of the Thames, the Great Ouse and the Essex rivers. Using the new tunnel ring-main now nearing completion by Thames Water plc, new supply of potable water into Kent would be possible.

The Thames provides an outstanding example of the benefits that can be derived along a river system from the abstraction of water for supply, and return of the used water for re-abstraction downstream. My assessment is that this arrangement, during a severe drought, results in almost one complete re-use of the water, and that the added value of this re-use roughly equals the cost of sewage treatment in the basin of the freshwater river.

Thus water supply use of the river is maximised and the costs of keeping the river clean are minimised. Surely we need more of this.

Yours sincerely,  
HUGH FISH  
(Member, National Rivers Authority, 1989-91),  
Red Roof, Newbury Road, Shefford Woodlands, Newbury, Berkshire.  
March 12.

From Mr R. I. Millitchamp

Sir, The proposal to transfer bulk water supplies to the southern and eastern counties of England from the north and west, if it materialises, should take into account the desirability of using all, or part, of the supply to recharge the grossly over-exploited underground aquifers that used to provide a considerable proportion of the water for the area.

This would have a number of beneficial effects: it would help neutralise the semi-arid waters from the exporting areas, lead to the rebirth of many dried-up streams, and would do away with the need to build extra reservoirs to meet the extra storage requirement.

Perhaps, most important, it could save money.

Yours faithfully,  
R. I. MILLITCHAMP,  
4 King Street,  
Aberystwyth, Dyfed.  
March 12.

### Budget response

From Mr Bill Abbotts

Sir, A year ago the government produced a "do nothing" Budget in the face of a recession whose existence they denied. This year, in a deep slump, which they acknowledge to be the longest since the war, they have done even less. After weeks of teasing glimpses the veil has finally fallen away to reveal the smallest, daintiest squid imaginable.

Mr Major spoke of the Budget as a "trigger" for recovery. With such a tiny trigger, we are going to need a microscope to see the gun, and a stethoscope to hear the bang (instruments which we can all now afford to import, thanks to the roughly £3 a week the Chancellor has thoughtfully provided for the purpose).

Yours etc.,  
BILL ABBOTTS (Managing Director, Abbot (UK) Limited, Mortimer Lane, Foxton, Cambridge).

From M. T. H. Hughes-Davies

Sir, A married man with £15,700 from occupational and state retirement pensions which he cannot split will now have a taxable income of £10,535. One with the same income from investments which he can share will recover two age allowances and his wife's personal allowance. The joint taxable income is then £15,580.

One will pay £2,534, the other £1,295; and the discrepancy will increase as the married allowance is withdrawn. Will any party promise equity?

Yours sincerely,  
T. H. HUGHES-DAVIES,  
Breamore Marsh,  
Fordingbridge, Hampshire.

From Mr Michael Webber

Sir, While watching Mr Lamont delivering his Budget speech my two-and-a-half-year-old granddaughter, Sophie, asked: "Who is that?" When my wife told her that that was one of our masters she replied: "The Master's lost his fiddling stick and doesn't know what to do!"

Yours truly,  
MICHAEL WEBBER,  
The Garden Flat,  
19 Netherhall Gardens, NW3.

### MPs, Maxwell and the law of libel

From Mr Stephen Hugh-Jones

Sir, Frank Field, MP, wishes news papers had "been prepared to stand up to Robert Maxwell's... legal attacks" (report, March 10).

Would MPs express their views quite so freely if, like newspapers, they had to do it at the risk of £1 million or so under Britain's lopsided libel law: a law whose abuses are as many and as crude as Mr Maxwell's, and far more public — and against which no Parliament in decades has lifted a finger?

After the 1974 financial crisis, I wrote for *The Economist*, a then small magazine, an article, quite uncritical, which was yet deemed libellous not by one but by six millionaires. One fully deserved his apology. One ultimately changed his mind when he learned what we — then — could have written about him. One was later convicted under companies law. One fled justice to California.

But those later events were of no help at the time. Only the negotiating skills of *The Economist's* then editor saved it from a visit to the cleaners.

Now will insurers meet the bill if lawyers have advised against publication. We all know about Robert Maxwell — now Mr Field is asking others to have the courage of his after-the-event convictions, before the event and at their expense.

Yours etc.,  
STEPHEN HUGH-JONES,  
97 Abbey House,  
Garden Road, NW8.  
March 11.

### Coal staff pensions

From Mr Kevan Hunt

Sir, The sympathy which is extended to the Maxwell pensioners is well deserved. Your readers should not, however, be misled by the letter from Mr B. W. Hancock (March 12) into believing that members of the British Coal staff superannuation scheme (BCSSS) are in a similar position.

For 40 years, until 1987, British Coal contributed about double the members' contributions. In addition, to meet deficits which occurred in the 1970s the BCC (British Coal Corporation) paid a total of £35 million into the scheme. A surplus which arose in 1983 was used wholly to improve contributors' benefits, whilst three years later a further surplus was split between a contribution "holiday" for BCC and substantial benefit improvements for contractors.

One third of the 1990 surplus was, indeed, used to extend the holiday; however, the remaining two thirds — some £600 million — was used to benefit pensioners and contributions.

The BCSSS has been generously funded over the years by BCC. This, together with excellent investment

possibility that those who stood by while Maxwell made off with the funds may be brought to book.

The Financial Services Act provides, by section 6(1), that the secretary of state (in the person of the Securities and Investments Board) may bring proceedings not only against the malefactor, but also against any third party "knowingly concerned" in the illegal operations. The purpose of the section is to afford restitution to investors who were previously not have had any recourse against anyone other than the rogue.

This remedy would appear to extend to any third party — for example, solicitors, brokers, banks, accountants and auditors. It at least extends to solicitors (*SIB v. Pantell*, *The Times Law Report*, August 13, 1991).

If there is merit in this approach we may yet hear the beating of wings as the chickens come home to roost.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE ROSE (Published),  
*The Lawyer's Diary*,  
15a Grove Road,  
Sutton, Surrey.  
March 12.

From Ms W. M. Miller

Sir, Mr Robert Rhodes, QC (ener, March 12) misses a salient point in his letter about Maxwell pensioners. Barlow Clowes Investors could have any haven for their money, whereas Maxwell pensioners were required by law to invest in his pension fund.

I am a member of staff of British International Helicopters and now face despatch as a result of Mr Maxwell's actions, which were facilitated by fussy legislation and indolent regulators.

Yours faithfully,

WENDY MILLER,  
88 Pinewood Gardens,  
North Cove, Beccles, Suffolk.

### Aid for Albania

From Mr Kevan Hunt

Sir, Your report (March 11) from James Pettifer, "Dispirited Albania prepares to vote", highlights something that this relief agency has been saying since our first visit to Albania last spring. It is the entire population that needs aid, and many of these people live in highlands and mountains far from towns and warehouses. Seventy-five per cent of Albania is mountainous.

Feed the Children has already delivered over £2 million worth of aid direct to institutions, but more importantly to small village communities where people know each other and looting does not take place. A mutually trusting relationship is developing. Indeed, these people are so desperate to be included in our aid programme that one mayor and his colleagues walked for seven hours to the nearest road and then travelled to Tirana to seek our help.

The tension in the towns is likely to increase up to and pass the March 22 election. Whoever wins faces a massive task. It is, however, only by taking the aid direct, by piecemeal delivery along mountain paths and trails, that the aid will begin to make a real change.

Yours faithfully,  
P. B. H. BIRKS  
(Regius Professor of Civil Law,  
All Souls College, Oxford).  
March 11.

### Law at Oxford

From Professor P. B. H. Birks, FBA

Sir, Please tell Woodrow Wyatt ("This election does not seem a watershed...", March 10) that his acquaintances, Swedish or otherwise, are most welcome to apply to Oxford for a new, one-year course, that needs aid, and many of these people live in highlands and mountains far from towns and warehouses. Seventy-five per cent of Albania is mountainous.

They could, of course, already make a paper in European Community law as part of an undergraduate degree if they prefer; and in a year's time they could spend one year at their Oxford BA course at a university elsewhere in Europe.

Yours faithfully,

P. B. H. BIRKS  
(Regius Professor of Civil Law,



## OBITUARIES

## ANDY FANSHAWE

Andy Fanshawe, mountaineer, died yesterday in a climbing accident in Scotland aged 28. He was born in Helsby Cheshire.

ANDY Fanshawe was one of the most popular and respected figures in contemporary British mountaineering. As national officer of the British Mountaineering Council, which represents the interests of British climbers, he proved to be a most effective bridge between the mountaineering establishment and young climbers who were developing climbing standards to new levels at home and in distant mountain ranges.

His death follows those of her national officers of the council. Peter Boardman, another brilliant young climber who developed the technique of alpine-style ascents in the Himalayas, disappeared in 1985 with his climbing partner Jo Tasker on the then unclimbed north-east ridge of Everest while Alex Macintyre was killed in 1982 on the south face of Annapurna.

Fanshawe studied mining geology at Imperial College, London, from where he led his first expedition to the Andean Andes. He showed great promise as an author. His account of Himalayan and Alpine climbs, *Climbing Through*, was published in 1990.

During his time as national officer from 1987 to 1990 his warmth and enthusiasm made him a calm arbiter as increasing demands were being made on the council. Access to crags and mountain areas was becoming increasingly contentious, the volume of expeditions setting out from Britain was growing and the advent of competition climbing presented an important challenge to British mountaineering traditions. Whenever he was involved with these difficult issues he faced them with wisdom and good humour.

Fanshawe's life was devoted to mountaineering and his own achievements were formidable. With winter ascents of the Elgol north face and the Aiguille du Plan north face as Alpine achievements Andy Fanshawe led a five-man team on the first traverse

of the twin summits of Chogolisa in the Karakoram. This was in 1986 when on the neighbouring summit of K2 the first British climbers to reach the summit of the world's second highest mountain were lost in a storm.

Later that year in Scotland he had to come to terms with yet more tragedy when his climbing partner was killed on Ben Nevis. Fanshawe survived the fall down a gully in which John Taylor was killed. It took time, he later wrote, to prove to himself that they had been unlucky and that, with care, mountaineering could be an acceptably safe and spiritually rewarding pursuit.

His next major expedition was to Mt. Merungtse a difficult unclimbed peak in the Rongbuk Himalaya of Tibet. The expedition was led by Chris Bonington and while television crews were searching the underground at the mountain's foot for signs of the Yeti, Fanshawe and Alan Hinkes reached the west summit alpine style. This in the modern tradition meant moving swiftly across difficult ground in the thin Himalayan air without resort to bottled oxygen. It was a purity of conquest that Fanshawe relished.

In recent years he moved with his wife to Cumbria and worked as a fund raiser for a hospital scanner appeal, investing all his infectious enthusiasm into the project and succeeding in raising £1.5 million. But mountains and the prospect of another expedition were never far from his horizon and in June he planned to join three other British mountaineers in another "alpine style" Himalayan attempt this time on K2 (in the Karakoram).

The team included Ulric Jessop, aged 28, of Edinburgh, who was with Fanshawe on Lochagar yesterday when he fell and whose wife, Cathy, died from altitude sickness in the Himalayas on their honeymoon last October and was buried on the mountainside by her husband.

It was typical of Andy Fanshawe's caring nature that he handled all the media interest in the tragedy on behalf of his friend. He is survived by his wife Caroline.

## DOM ALPHONSUS TIERNEY

Father Alphonsus Tierney, 21 years headmaster of Douai School (1952-73), died at Cheltenham on February 28, a week short of his 82nd birthday. He was born in Wandsworth on March 7, 1910.

FRANCIS Alphonsus Tierney came to school at Douai at the age of 12, joining the monastic community at the age of 18 in 1928. He took his first vows in 1930 and, having completed his religious studies, was ordained to the priesthood in 1935. He was sent to St Benet's Hall, Oxford, where he read geography, after which he taught in the school for some years, holding the position of "prefect" — the equivalent of a housemaster — on March 7, 1940.

Father Alphonsus was in some ways an unlikely headmaster. Gentle and affable by nature, he had the task of following the redoubtable Father Ignatius Rice. However, he proved to be a most effective headmaster, raising the academic standard to a level where high grades at A-level and entry to university were the norm for a majority of students.

Able to encourage his colleagues in the community when they started teaching and prepared to employ lay staff qualified and talented in their subjects, he led by example, himself teaching A-level English in harness with the famous and much missed



member of the parochial team until the short illness which preceded his death.

Father Alphonsus was in some ways an unlikely headmaster. Gentle and affable by nature, he had the task of following the redoubtable Father Ignatius Rice. However, he proved to be a most effective headmaster, raising the academic standard to a level where high grades at A-level and entry to university were the norm for a majority of students.

Able to encourage his colleagues in the community when they started teaching and prepared to employ lay staff qualified and talented in their subjects, he led by example, himself teaching A-level English in harness with the famous and much missed

## The Royal Society

## Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Pieter Hoorn, painter, Amsterdam, 1581; James Madison, 4th president of the USA, 1809-17; Port Conway, Virginia, 1751; Matthew Flinders, navigator, Donington, Lincolnshire, 1774; George Ohm, physicist, Erlangen, Germany, 1787; Ross Bonheur, animal painter, Bordeaux, 1822; Camilo Branco, novelist, Lisbon, 1825.

DEATHS: Alexander III, king of Scotland 1245-86, Burinsland, Fife, 1286; Giovanni Pergolesi, composer, Pozzuoli, Italy, 1736; Robert Surtees, novelist, Brighton, 1804; Aubrey Beardsley, illustrator, Menton, 1898; John R. Macleod, physiologist, Nobel laureate 1923, Aberdeen, 1935; Sir Austin Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary 1924-29, Nobel peace laureate 1925, London, 1937; Selma Lagerlöf, novelist, Nobel laureate 1909, Marbäck, Sweden, 1940; Constantine Brancaleoni, sculptor, Paris, 1957; William Henry Beveridge, Baron Beveridge, pioneer of social security, Oxford, 1963; Marcus Morris, clergyman, founder and editor of the *Eagle*, 1989.

The following have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society:

Dr Jerry McKee Adams, Principal Research Fellow and Head of the Molecular Biology Unit in the Wellcome Research Institute, London; Dr Michael Glass, Director of the Royal Melbourne Hospital, Australia; Professor James G. Hart, Department of Pathology, University of Toronto, Canada.

Professor Elizabeth Helen Blackburn, Professor in the Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics and of

Biotechnology and Molecular Biology in the University of California, San Francisco, USA; Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford; Professor Geoffrey Steward, Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, University of Toronto, Canada.

Dr Keith Alan McLachlan, Lecturer in Physical Chemistry in the University of Cambridge; Professor of Mathematics in the University of Pittsburgh, USA; Professor Andrew James McMichael, Head of the Molecular Immunology Group in the University of Cambridge; Professor Rodney Dennis, Director of Research in the University of Manchester and Director of Nuffield Radio Astronomy Laboratories, Jodrell Bank.

Dr Peter Neville Gofton-Smith, Research Scientist and Head of the Laboratory of Human Genetics, Medical Research Council, London; Dr Ian Philip Grant, Reader in Mathematical Physics in the University of Cambridge; Professor William Greenwood, Professor of Metallurgy in the University of Sheffield; Professor of Biochemistry and Professor of Neuropsychiatry in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Professor Charles Nicholas Hales, Professor of Cognitive Psychology at Brunel University.

Professor Sudhir Narangam, Director of National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore, India; Professor of the Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology in the University of Miami School of Medicine; US Professor John Raymond, specialist in the field of Mathematics in the University of Bath; Professor Charles Nicholas Hales, Professor of Cognitive Psychology at Brunel University.

Professor Sudhir Narangam, Director of National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore, India; Professor of the Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology in the University of Miami School of Medicine; US Professor John Raymond, specialist in the field of Mathematics in the University of Bath; Professor Charles Nicholas Hales, Professor of Cognitive Psychology at Brunel University.

## VANESSA LEE



Vanessa Lee, singer and actress, died yesterday, aged 71. She was born in Streatham, London, on June 18, 1920.

THE lush romantic music of Ivor Novello's *The Dancing Years*, *Perchance to Dream* and *King's Rhapsody* were the perfect vehicles for the elegant glamour and soaring soprano voice of Vanessa Lee. Her cool blonde beauty blended naturally with the sumptuous sets and Ruritanian romances that were Novello's trademark. She was the last of his leading ladies, the star of *King's Rhapsody*; his last musical, and was playing opposite him in it when he suffered his fatal heart attack on March 6, 1951.

Vanessa Lee was born Ruby Moulé and educated at the Church of England School at Streatham. She made her first stage appearance at the age of 12. Her dance instructor, Wardie Morgan, a musical comedy star of the 1920s, decided she would make a better singer than dancer and trained her in voice production as well as dance. In spite of a 26-year age gap, they married in 1944 and ten years later, when he died in her arms, she credited him with having transformed her from a scrappy schoolgirl into a musical comedy star.

She made her first appearance on the London stage in *Tulip Time* at the Alhambra, followed by various revues, musical comedies and broadcasting engagements on such programmes as *Bandwagon*, *Melody Milestones* and *Starlight*. After touring with Chu Chin-Chow and *The Belle of New York* she appeared with Richard Tauber in a revival of *Old Chesafield* at the Winter Garden. Then, in 1947, came the opportunity to understand the leading role of Maria Zeigler in a revival of Ivor Novello's *The Dancing Years* at the Prince Edward Theatre. One night, when the leading lady was off, Novello — who was appearing at the nearby Hippodrome in his musical *Perchance to Dream* — managed to see her play the last scene of *The Dancing Years* and he instantly asked her to sing for him the next

day. She did so, much to his delight, and he engaged her to join him for the South African tour of *Perchance to Dream* playing Lydia, Verónica and Iria.

On her return to England she toured in the same play and followed this in 1949 by playing Princess Christiane opposite Novello in *King's Rhapsody*.

Novello had suggested when they first met that she should change her name, and after thinking it over, she had arrived at the Hippodrome to find that Novello had written three names on his dressing room mirror. He asked her what she had decided. She opened her handbag and showed him the three names she had written — Vanessa.

In 1959, four years after

Virginia and Sharon. They were identical to the ones he had written on his mirror.

*King's Rhapsody* ran for 1952, following Novello's death, she played Dick Whittington in the Palladium pantomime, and in 1954 Noel Coward cast her as Lady Windermere in his musical *After the Ball* at the Globe. Throughout the Fifties she made numerous recordings, was on the radio every week and constantly on television in such programmes as *Friday Night is Music Night*, *The Billy Cotton Band Show* and with the Mantovani and Billy Ternent orchestras.

In 1959, four years after the death of her first hus-

bend, she played the title role in *The Merry Widow* opposite Peter Graves as Count Danilo. They had first met in *Perchance to Dream* and the relationship proved as romantic as they stage roles they performed. They married in 1960 and went to Australia in a production of *The Sound of Music*. This was followed by a tour of South Africa in Oscar Wilde's *An Ideal Husband*. In 1962 Peter Graves succeeded his father as the eighth baron.

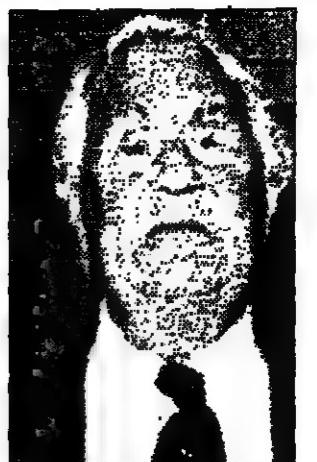
Vanessa Lee made her final West End appearance in a straight play, *The Last of Mrs Cheyney*, and was last seen on stage in 1972 in a provincial tour of *Who Killed Santa Claus?* She is survived by Lord Graves.

## APPRECIATIONS

## David Bell

I HAD the privilege of knowing David Bell (obituary March 11), whom I met through the Round Table national conferences that my wife and I met David and Sibyl every year. Although deprived of sight and touch, his remaining senses were razor sharp. I had only to approach him and say "Hello David", and after not having any contact with me in 12 months he would immediately reply: "Hello Harry". My wife recognised immediately by her perfume.

Here was a man of great moral fibre, who overcame his disabilities and was an inspiration to us all, making us realise how much more we ourselves could achieve. Your article did not do justice to Sibyl, without whom David's



achievements could not have been possible. A true "angel" and one who rightly shared the respect, admiration and affection shown by all who knew them.

Harry Swaddle

## Professor George Shackle

AS AN old friend going back to the 1950s I wish to add to your admirable obituary of Professor George Shackle (March 12). He was a warm-hearted man and I shall always remember his kindness to me. He was greatly influenced by Keynes and the Swedish economist Gunnar Myrdal and made an important contribution by his interpretation and development of Keynesian economics. He dynamised Keynes' theory by using Myrdal's period analysis.

Emeritus Professor J. C. Gilbert

AS ONE of his ex-students and lecturer in economics in his erstwhile department at Liverpool University, may I add to your obituary of Emeritus Professor George Shackle.

P. J. M. Stoney

## Maria Helena Vieira de Silva

MARIA Helena Vieira de Silva (not Marie as stated in your obituary of March 7) was not only a brilliant original abstract artist but extremely Anglophilic. As an example of her kindness, a few years ago I became very interested in her work and, as then I was unable to find a substantial book on it in London, I wrote to her in Paris asking her to recommend one.

To my amazement, shortly afterwards I received from her a large parcel of about 12 catalogues, some inscribed with good wishes. At that time she was nearly 80 and internationally famous so I was extremely impressed by her kindness to a complete stranger. Subsequently, we corresponded and she sent me an invitation to the vernissage of her exhibition at the Grand Palais, Paris.

In his autobiography Julian Trevelyan spoke of her extreme sensitivity and her early struggles to evolve her personal style, which evoked mysterious cities and inter-

iors built up with the simplest means; lines and chequered patterns in deep space and with dizzying perspectives, giving a claustrophobic effect.

Following her earlier success as a leading member of the post-war school of Paris she became somewhat out of fashion, together with other abstract pictures of the time, but some years ago her brilliant originality was recognised afresh and she lived to see her work internationally acclaimed and fetching very high prices at auction.

John Christopher

## March 16 ON THIS DAY 1891

Sir Joseph Bazalgette (1819-1903) was one of the great nineteenth-century benefactors of London. As Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan Board of Works, he carried out the construction of the London main drainage system, running over 1,000 miles, at a time when metropolitan drainage was to lay the least, rudimentary, and chaotic was an ever-present menace.

Bazalgette wrote several other books on the subject, culminating with *Vietnam: The Unforgettable Tragedy*, in 1917.

Joseph Buttinger's wife died several years ago, and for some time before his death he had been suffering from Alzheimer's disease. He is survived by his daughter.

His view, cogently expressed in his two-volume work *Vietnam: A Dragon Embattled*, published in 1967, was that American policy was historically and morally misguided and destined to failure. The New York Times described it as "the most thorough, informative and, over all, the most impressive book on Vietnam yet published in America".

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Less than two years have elapsed since the premature death of the Metropolitan Board of Works, a body which though its departments had done good work for London, and had deserved the gratitude of Londoners. And now we have to record the death of one whose name will always be linked with the greatest works carried out by the Metropolitan Board. Sir Joseph Bazalgette, who was its Chief Engineer for the whole period of 32 years during which the Board controlled the destinies of London.

He died yesterday afternoon, at his residence, St. Mary's, Wimbledon-park. He was born in 1819, and married in 1845, Maria, daughter of Mr. Edward Kough, of Wexford. He entered the engineering profession in 1840, and was knighted — a well-deserved honour — in 1874.

In those days, some of the London water companies still drew their water from the Thames at Battersea-bridge, and one of them, though its directors were confident that the supply was excellent quality, was responsible for 6,000 deaths from cholera in consequence. What drainage there was was the result of a number of independent sewer commissions, some of which,

by the way, under Acts of Parliament dating back as far as the reign of Henry VIII, had the power to levy what recently has come to be known as a "benevolent" rate upon the area which they served; but the owners, one and all, drained straight into the Thames at the convenience of the company according to Sir John Simon, still run at low tide "in a stream of some length across the mud of the retreating river".

It was the imperative need for a general drainage system which called the Metropolitan Board of Works into existence, and gave their Chief Engineer the opportunity of linking his name to all time with the monumental work of the Thames embankment. On that work, there is no need here to dwell. We hear not a little from time to time of "jerry-building", but when the New Zealand binder comes to London a thousand years hence to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, the magnificent solidity and the faultless symmetry of the great granite blocks which form the wall of the Thames embankment will still remain unmoved to testify that, in the reign of Victoria, "jerry-building" was at least not quite universal.

Middle-aged Londoners can still remember how the mud swirled and stank at low tide beneath the basement of Somers-house; how the gardens of the Temple and Monks' House sloped down uninterrupted to the water's edge. But of the great sewer that runs beneath Londoners know, as a rule, nothing, though the Registrar-General could tell them that its existence has added some 20 years to their chance of life.

Little need be said of the work of the Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan Board in other directions. Except within the City limits he had charge of all the bridges crossing the Thames as far west as Hammersmith. For the design of the new Battersea-bridge, the responsibility is his. Among his latest works in this direction may be mentioned the Woolwich Ferry.

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## Forces' appointments

ROYAL NAVY: COMMODORE: D. A. J. Blackmore - To COWRAH as CAPT

# Climber dies in fall as he practises for ascent of K2

By KERRY GILL

**ANDREW** Fanshawe, one of Britain's best known mountaineers, has fallen to his death while practising on a difficult ice route in Scotland in preparation for a planned lightweight ascent of K2 this summer.

Mr Fanshawe, aged 28, was killed while climbing with Ulric Jessop, whose wife died from altitude sickness in the Himalayas during the couple's honeymoon last October. Mr Jessop saw Mr

Fanshawe, also an Everest veteran, fall while they were tackling the Eagle Ridge route on the Scottish peak Lochnagar on Saturday.

Mr Fanshawe fell 250 ft after slipping while making his way along the 700ft ridge in the Cairngorms in bad conditions. Mr Jessop, also aged 28, had to retreat across the ridge and then struggle almost five miles in darkness to raise the alarm.

Grampian police and Braemar mountain rescue teams set out just before midnight and battled for eight hours through appalling weather to reach Mr Fanshawe, who was found to be dead. Graham Gibb, the rescue leader, said yesterday: "It was one of the most difficult rescue operations we have ever undertaken. The wind was blowing at 90mph and there was a high risk of avalanches." The 23 members of the rescue teams went to the top of the ridge and lowered two men down to retrieve the body. Mr Fanshawe, from Dufftown, near Appleby, Cumbria, had suffered head injuries. His body was then taken away by an RAF helicopter.

Present Bush and John Major are facing a difficult choice. At a time when each is facing re-election, Saddam's refusal to eliminate his weapons of mass destruction could undermine their position at home. A decision to use force could also go wrong.

In spite of the show of force, there remain strong reservations both in Washington and London over resorting to military action. UN experts believe that much of Saddam's surviving weapon arsenal, including several hundred Scud missiles, are hidden underground.

David Kay, former head of the UN inspection team responsible for eliminating Iraq's nuclear weapons capability, said that the Iraqis were still concealing nuclear material.

● **BAGHDAD:** All Hassan al-Majeed, Iraq's defence minister, has ruled out an offensive against Kurdish rebels who fear an attack to disrupt their regional elections next month. Nine Kurds were killed in an artillery clash in the north last week. (Reuters)

Leading article, page 13

Obituary, page 15



Coming home: Bob Olley polishes his bronze of the furrow-browed Stan Laurel on the banks of the Tyne. The 9 ft statue will stand in Dockray Square, North Shields, where the comedian, who died in 1965, lived for ten years before crossing the Atlantic

## How Smith's strategy will hit the middle manager

Continued from page 1

age earnings, these will be far lower starting levels for top rates of taxes than ever before seen in Britain. In 1978-9, the 50 per cent tax band began at the equivalent of £57,000 in today's earnings, despite Labour's threats to squeeze the rich "until the pipe squeaked". The 60 per cent band started at the equivalent of £67,000.

All of these figures are

based on calculations prepared by *The Times* for a married man with no children. They take into account the changes in average earnings, personal allowances, national insurance contributions and mortgage and pensions reliefs since 1978.

Reactions to these figures

yesterday from Labour advisers suggest that the party was unaware of the degree to which its proposals would raise the tax burden on the middle classes in comparison with those that existed up to 1988. But, in making such comparisons, Labour economists have used changes in

retail prices, rather than average earnings. Because earnings have risen far more quickly than prices throughout the Eighties, Mr Smith's 49 per cent and 59 per cent bands will be much lower than those of the Seventies relative to average earnings.

This tiny group of top earners would definitely be better off under Mr Smith than under Denis Healey, who imposed a top rate of 63 per cent covering incomes equivalent to about £110,000. But the comparative leniency to top executives has apparently distracted both Labour and Conservative strategists from the harsher treatment Mr Smith is planning for professionals with earnings below £100,000.

The reason for Labour's apparent miscalculation goes back to the 1988 budget when Nigel Lawson abolished the 50 per cent and 60 per cent tax bands. Labour has always said that it would restore those bands and the party's leaders had planned to set them at levels roughly comparable in real terms to the ones that existed up to 1988. But, in making such comparisons, Labour economists have used changes in

retail prices, rather than average earnings. Because earnings have risen far more quickly than prices throughout the Eighties, Mr Smith's 49 per cent and 59 per cent bands will be much lower than those of the Seventies relative to average earnings.

As a result, they will catch millions of taxpayers whose professional counterparts in the Seventies would never have paid higher-rate tax.

The difference in treatment has been compounded by Labour's proposed new system for paying national insurance contributions, which effectively would raise the standard rate of tax to 34 per cent compared with 33 per cent in 1978-9.

For a married man on twice male average earnings (about £30,000) the difference in tax treatment will cost 5 per cent of gross pay, or £1,500 annually. For someone earning £50,000, the difference will be 12 per cent of gross pay, or £6,000.

Economic view, page 19

## Rising dolphin toll alarms scientists

THE Department of the Environment is sending a veterinary pathologist to help the investigation into the growing number of dolphins being washed up on West Country beaches this year.

A total of 47 dolphin deaths

have been recorded in the South-West, compared with only 19 for the whole of last year. Eight bodies were discovered over the weekend.

Scientists from the London Zooology Institute say that post-mortem examinations show the dolphins did not have infectious diseases, were well nourished and not apparently affected by pollution.

Dr Geoffrey Potts, of the Plymouth Marine Institute, said: "These deaths are a mystery. With the warming of our seas it could be that more of these creatures are now living nearer our coasts, and in their search for food they swim into new fishing grounds. We might be seeing a tiny fragment of a much larger number of dolphins out there which are being

caught in fishing nets." Bodies have been found on beaches at Downderry, Seaton, Tregandie and in west Cornwall at Long Rock near Prae Sands, Marazion, Mullion, Chapel Porth and Portstewart.

Mary Munson, of Greenwich, said: "There have been an unusually high number of dolphin deaths. It may be more dolphins are in the area, but there are concerns that they are becoming tangled in fishing nets or dying from pollution."

Dr Nick Tregonza, chairman of the Cornwall Trust for Nature Conservation, has inspected the bodies of 17 of the dolphins. "One had definite signs of being entangled in nets, three were probably caught in nets and another one was a possible," he said.

"Nets are quite soft and do not always leave marks. It is significant that the 20 post-mortems carried out so far on healthy dolphins with full stomachs have shown no signs of pollution or a virus."

"Siberia is possible, or there are parts of the [Russian] Far East which are very far south and suitable," said Sergei Gromov, a senior official at the Energia rocket company. Asked who was running the space programme, he laughed. "It is sometimes not clear to us."

"Earlier, the senior engineers drew up programmes and presented them to the union ministries and, in its day, to the [Communist party] central committee," he said. Now, projects tended to be passed through Russian ministries.

The entire 70,000 population of Leninisk hangs on resolution of the dispute between the newly independent states.



### WORD WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which definitions are correct?

By Philip Howard  
BIBLICALS

**JOEL**  
a. An unscrupulous general  
b. Brother of Joseph  
c. Utopian prophet

**RABUCH**  
a. Brother of David  
b. Son of Noah  
c. Secretary of Jerusalem

**FRISICILLA**  
a. Roman's wife  
b. Mother of Paul  
c. A nationalist prophetess

**ABISHAG**  
a. Isaiah's wife  
b. The Witch of Endor  
c. David's last wife

Answers on page 14

### AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadwork information, 24 hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code.

**London & SW**  
C London (within N & S Circ) ... 731  
M ways/roads M4/M25 ... 732  
M-ways/roads M25/Dartford T ... 733  
M-ways/roads M25/M26 ... 734  
M-ways/roads M23/M4 ... 735  
M25 London Orbital only ... 736  
National ...

National motorways ... 737  
West Country ... 738  
Wales ... 739  
Midlands ... 740  
East Anglia ... 741  
North-west England ... 742  
North-east England ... 743  
Scotland ... 744  
Northern Ireland ... 745

AA Roadwatch is charged at 36p per minute (cheap rate) and 48p per minute at all other times.

PARKER DUOFOLD

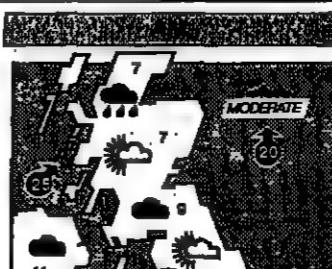
The solution of Saturday's Prize  
Puzzle No 18,866 will appear next Saturday.  
The 5 winners will receive a Parker fountain pen supplied by Parker

23 Is this responsible for those pedestrian radio commentaries? (6-6)  
25 Being light none is broken (4)  
26 Pass for service (8)  
27 Note the colour — it's restrained (8)  
  
DOWN  
2 Talk about noise on the line! (8)  
3 Sudden demand for jogging on the towpath (3,3,4)  
4 Impractical fellow (8)  
5 House is shut up by his orders (7)  
6 Pinsoire may have been secured by it (6)  
7 The woman in Genesis (4)  
8 Christ Church fellows stumped by university depression (8)  
12 Becoming old hat's gradual disappearance (12)  
15 Cabinet material perhaps, so we enter a cross (8)  
17 In suspense it could put the squeeze on (8)  
18 A score may perhaps be seen in the Park (8)  
19 Notes error of omission (7)  
21 Run to police for local ruling (3-3)  
24 Decapitated smooth and shiny vegetable (4)

Concise Crossword, page 9  
Life & Times section

**WEATHER** In Scotland, western coasts and hills will have drizzle, sheltered eastern parts will become brighter, and rain will later reach the north and west. Northern Ireland will be cloudy, with afternoon brightness in the east. England and Wales should be dry, apart from early rain in central and southeast England and drizzle in the southwest, with some afternoon sunshine in the east. Outlook: mild and cloudy. Afternoon brightness in east. Rain in north and west.

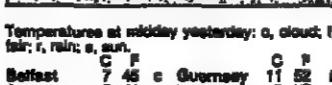
**TODAY** (midday) Sun: 8.00am to 6.00pm. Moderate. Wind: 10-15 mph. Calm. Precipitation: 0.00mm. Visibility: 10-15 km. Tide: 1.00m. Moon: 1.00m. Sunsets: 6.07pm. Moonsets: 8.07pm. Puff Moon March 18.



**YESTERDAY** (midday) Sun: 8.00am to 6.00pm. Moderate. Wind: 10-15 mph. Calm. Precipitation: 0.00mm. Visibility: 10-15 km. Tide: 1.00m. Moon: 1.00m. Sunsets: 6.07pm. Moonsets: 8.07pm. Puff Moon March 18.



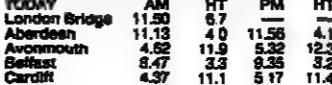
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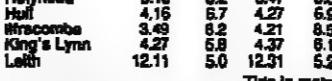
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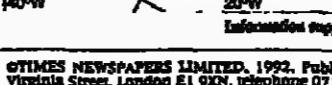
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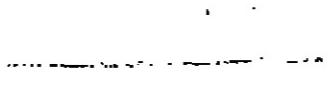
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- BUSINESS NEWS 17-21
- SPORT 22-28
- RACING 25

**MAN OF THE WEEK**

**Wimpey:**  
back to  
the  
future?

**C**onstruction companies come and go. George Wimpey goes on for ever. But does the construction giant ever stop to ask itself where it is going and, if so, when is it going to come up with the right answer? Posing the query most recently, and showing signs of finding an answer, is Joe Dwyer, who became chief executive about the time John Major became prime minister. Mr Dwyer's age (he was then 51) and quietly spoken manner made comparison inevitable. Now, 16 months on, the similarities seem even stronger. For, while both appeared hand-picked for a job of not rocking the boat, both have proved revolutionary.

**M**ichael Dwyer's radical approach to Wimpey's problems is all the more remarkable, given by starting as a junior engineer in Liverpool he has already notched up 37 years with the group. Company man he may



Joe Dwyer: revolutionary

be, but his brief tenure as chief executive has already shown he is no respecter of sacred corporate cows. To date, disposals total £300 million, including withdrawal from waste disposal and off-shore engineering, and the sale of a half share in Wimpey's office block at Little Britain. A "for sale" sign has been hoisted over a further £200 million of property, as he pursues his aim of reducing "Wimpey" to three core: if rather sick, businesses — construction, housebuilding and minerals.

**T**omorrow's results, however horrendous the headline figure, will confirm that progress is being made. The big question is — then what?

For Wimpey has been down this path before, as Sir Clifford Chetwood, Wimpey's chairman and Mr Dwyer's forerunner, knows well. In the early Eighties, he too faced severe recession and was just as radical in tackling it. Given what followed it is not surprising what Mr Dwyer fears most is another boom that would leave Wimpey little choice but to charge off again in pursuit of short-term profits. But without one, will Wimpey know what to do next?

MATTHEW BOND

## CHANGE ON WEEK

THE POUND	
US dollar	1.7112 (-0.0043)
German mark	2.8543 (-0.0157)
Exchange index	89.7 (-0.2)
Bank of England official close (4pm)	

STOCK MARKET	
FT 30 share	1935.8 (-32.8)
FT-SE 100	2476.0 (-57.1)
New York Dow Jones	3235.91 (+14.31)
Tokyo Nikkei Avge	20456.06 (-536.93)

1X

THE TIMES

**BUSINESS**

MONDAY MARCH 16 1992

BUSINESS EDITOR JOHN BELL

STEPHEN MARKSON

Inflation about to fall below Germany's

**Economy gives fuel for both sides in election**

BY COLIN NARBROUGH AND WOLFGANG MUNCHAU

THE last burst of official statistics before the election will provide ammunition for both Opposition and the government this week over the performance of the economy. They will show that the longest post-war recession is still continuing but that the credit squeeze has at last cut inflation below continental levels and that pay rises are slowing further. On Friday, retail prices figures should show Britain's annual inflation in February falling below Germany's for the first time in almost a quarter of a century.

Predictors expect the retail prices index to show an annual rise of 4 per cent or less, allowing the long-awaited cross-over with western Germany, which last week reported its annual rate had risen to 4.3 per cent. Pay settlements have plummeted in the

course of the recession to about half the level at the beginning of last year, but managers continued to receive above-average pay awards.

According to an analysis by Incomes Data Services (IDS), an employment research agency, two thirds of pay settlements in January were in the range of 4 per cent to 5.9 per cent. There was also an increase in the number of settlements in the 3 per cent to 3.9 per cent range. This suggests that pay rises are likely to be slower in Britain than in Germany for the second year running, aiding competitiveness.

IDS found that growth in managers' pay awards during the three-month period to January averaged 5.3 per cent, with most settlements falling into the range of 4.4 per cent to 6.5 per cent. This compares with an average settlement for managers of

9.2 per cent in the same period a year earlier.

Average earnings figures for January, due on Thursday, should show a further deceleration from 7.25 per cent to 7 per cent.

Britain's better inflation performance is, however, not expected to allow the government to deliver significant base rate cuts to speed recovery until German interest rates fall. As inflation slows, real interest rates in Britain continue to rise, restraining spending and investment.

Helmut Schlesinger, president of the Bundesbank, which holds its policy meeting on Thursday, made clear last week that he saw no scope for an early easing in German monetary policy.

UK output figures for January are expected to show a further drop of 0.1 per cent, with manufacturing down 0.2 per cent. The confirmed fall follows an 0.3 per cent drop in December. The North Sea, which provided an important aid to output figures last year, is likely to show a slight slowdown in January.

The sharply downgraded Budget forecast from Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, that the economy will grow just 1 per cent this year, and gloomy prospects reported in the latest survey from the Confederation of British Industry, have prompted economists to lower growth expectations for this year.

David Kern, chief economist at National Westminster Bank, now puts 0.6 per cent growth against 0.9 per cent the week before the Budget. He expects non-oil growth of only 0.2 per cent, against 0.5 per cent before the Budget.

Bill Martin, chief economist at UBS Phillips & Drew, foresees no growth at all this year. Gavin Davies, chief economist at Goldman Sachs, expects only 0.7 per cent growth as the economy experiences a "second mini recession".

Negotiators believe the political background for a successful Uruguay round of trade negotiations will improve as the world's leading exporter will this week lend support to the Bush administration's renewed efforts to revive the deadlocked Uruguay round of trade negotiations.

In recent weeks it has looked increasingly unlikely that President Bush, under attack at home from protectionists, including Pat Buchanan, his Republican rival in the presidential race, would be able to pursue an early agreement on world trade.

Arthur Dunkel, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt), who has headed the talks since 1986, has warned member governments that the package of draft accords already agreed could start to unravel if agreement is delayed much beyond April.

The report from the Gatt secretariat, due on Wednesday, will show American exports grew far more strongly than the world average last year, even though global trade in goods experienced its weakest growth since the early Eighties. America's improved trade performance allowed it to recapture world leadership as an exporter from Germany.

James Baker, the American Secretary of State, engaged in two days of intense talks with European Community officials in Brussels last week.

His personal involvement raised hopes that Washington is prepared to make more concessions in its dispute with the EC over farm subsidies, the main obstacle to progress on an agreement. Mr Baker's intervention, after a letter from Mr Bush to Jacques Delors, the European Commission president, was seen by Gatt as an encouraging

sign. "It shows the Americans are very serious about getting it wrapped up," one official said.

Although Ray MacSharry, EC agriculture commissioner, cautioned against over optimism, he conceded the latest American initiative had proved "some movement".

The Americans are understood to have indicated for the first time that they accept the EC is making a serious attempt to dismantle farm subsidies and could be allowed to provide temporary compensation to European farmers.

Mr Dunkel and the Americans had previously insisted direct subsidies to Europe's small farmers should be subject to the same deep cuts that will apply to most agricultural support under Gatt.

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Bankers will inspect figures closely before lending more to Sorrell

## Signs point to halving of profit at WPP Group

BY MARTIN WALLER

MARTIN Sorrell, chief executive of WPP Group, will today present another gloomy account of the state of the battered advertising industry when he announces halved 1991 profits from the world's largest marketing combine.

Lorna Tilbian at Warburg Securities is looking for £43 million pre-tax from WPP, down from £90 million. The City range is a surprisingly wide £35 to £60 million.

WPP is largely the creation of Mr Sorrell, whose aim of building the world's biggest advertising group was fulfilled with the £351 million purchase of J Walter Thompson, probably the best known name in the industry, in 1987 and the £508 million purchase in 1989 of Ogilvy & Mather.

But this last acquisition sowed the seeds of Mr Sorrell's difficulties.

It came just ahead of the biggest downturn in advertising for decades and saddled the group with massive debts, precluding the payment of dividends on the preference and ordinary shares.

Scrutinising the 1991 figures today with perhaps even more care than the analysis will be WPP's bankers, waiting to commit themselves to lending fresh money to the company, according to banking sources.

WPP presented to bankers the budget for 1992 last month, but they are thought to have asked for more details, including cash forecasts.

Last April WPP refinanced some \$1 billion debt and received \$80 million in new facilities. Bankers are still convinced the company will need further borrowings some time this year and are unsure only as to how much is needed and whether they will be called on sooner or later.



Following the DIVIDEND DECLARATION by Ford Motor Company (U.S.) on 9 January 1992 NOTICE is now given that the following DISTRIBUTION will become payable on or after 16 March 1992

Gross Distribution per unit 2-0000 Cents  
Less 15% USA Withholding Tax 0-3000 Cents  
1-7000 Cents  
20-009865507

Claims should be lodged with the DEPOSITARY: National Westminster Bank PLC, Basement, Juno Court, 24 Prescot Street, London, E1 8BB on special forms obtainable from that Office.

United Kingdom Banks and Members of the Stock Exchange should mark payment of the dividend in the appropriate square on the reverse of the certificate.

All other claimants must complete the special form and present this at the above address together with the certificate(s) for marking by the National Westminster Bank PLC. Postal applications cannot be accepted.

Dated 16 March 1992

### An important announcement to our stockholders:

Copies of the 1991 Annual Report of Citicorp can now be obtained from:-

Citibank, N.A., 336 Strand, London WC2R 1HB, telephone 071-438 1344 between the hours of 9.30am and 4pm Monday to Friday.

Postal applications should be addressed for the attention of Lynne Letts, Corporate Affairs.



Citicorp, 399 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10043  
Incorporated in the State of Delaware



Posting profits for 1991: Martin Sorrell must please his bankers

## Sun City man aims to put Southern Africa back on the tourist map

BY JON ASHWORTH

and who turned the republic's leisure industry on its head. He is the man who created thousands of jobs in rural black areas and who rubs shoulders with film stars and tycoons.

Love him or hate him, all agree on one thing. Mr Kerzner is a creative business genius, and his new project, the R800 million Lost City, is about to put Southern Africa back on the tourist map.

The Lost City is in the middle of the bushveld two hours' drive from Johannesburg, and opens in December. The high point is a 350-room luxury hotel called the Palace, which is designed to resemble an ancient city long abandoned by an African tribe.

Guests will emerge from the present Sun City complex on to a raised platform, surrounded by cliffs under the watchful gaze of a huge leopard carved out of stone.

The hotel with its domes and towers will rise into view on the hilltop beyond like a mirage, shimmering in the heat as 10 million litres of water an hour circulate around it. Simulated earthquakes will shake the platform as lava pours down rockfaces near by, and 7,000 trees are being transplanted to create three kinds of forest.

The enlarged Sun City will be reminiscent of Disney World in Florida — but with

slot machines rather than theme rides. The complex will have two golf courses, water sports and water rides, jungles and aviaries, hotel accommodation for 3,000, and conference facilities for 2,500.

The Lost City is proving an expensive investment for Sun International (Bophuthatswana) which runs Sun City and several other resorts in the homeland. Rooms at the Palace will cost from R800 a night, and SunBop will need to fill them if it hopes to recoup its money.

As a counterpart, the R350 million Carousel resort opened in November half an hour's drive north of Pretoria. It is aimed at day-trippers, and has the biggest casino in the southern hemisphere. It is hoped that it will bring in the cash DunBop needs.

Gaming is banned in South Africa but permitted in the homelands, and the Sun International resorts in Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Ciskei have been quick to cash in. But the growth of illegal gambling in the republic and fears that gaming may be legalised there, have encouraged Sun International to shift its focus — hence the Lost City, with its emphasis on water sports and luxury accommodation, and the Carousel which has shops, restaurants and cinemas to complement the gambling

side. Mr Kerzner, who is the chairman of SunBop, moved to Britain in 1988 but is virtually unknown outside the expatriate South African community. His new company, World Leisure, owns three resorts in Mauritius and two resorts in the Comores off the east African coast.

Mr Kerzner has just returned from a scouting trip to Argentina. A flotation on the London Stock Exchange is on the cards. "I'm quite happy with the idea of a stock market listing," he says.

While a luxurious home near Henley-on-Thames, Buckinghamshire, is now his world base, Mr Kerzner is rarely there to enjoy it. He spends much of his time flying round the world.

Mr Kerzner does not cut a figure likely to appeal to the average institutional investor. His first serious attempt to branch out from his South African roots came in 1986 when Sun International teamed up with John Gunn's British & Commonwealth to form Royale Resorts. Strapped for cash, B&C sold its stake in 1988 and Mr Kerzner later resigned.

In 1985, he took a 40 per cent stake in Kunick Leisure. He sold out two years later, and the demise of B&C seemed to shatter his plans to build an offshore empire. Now, with World Leisure, he is having another crack.

## RTZ gives blueprint for new gold field

RTZ Corporation and Niugini Mining today submit to the Papua New Guinea government a \$767 million development proposal for the Lihir gold project in Papua New Guinea. Lihir is the largest known undeveloped gold deposit outside South Africa.

Tough local conditions and the outlook for the gold price would weigh heavily on any final decision to mine.

Mining within Papua New Guinea in recent years has received international attention. RTZ has written off its share of the copper-gold mine on the neighbouring island of Bougainville. The property is all, but deserted because of arson attacks.

High rock temperatures at Lihir and associated environmental conditions would present challenging conditions for development. RTZ has an 80 per cent interest in the project, and PNG-registered Niugini the balance. The proposals for Lihir are based on a mine life of 32 years. Production could begin in mid-1995. Output could reach 620,000 ounces of gold annually during the first 13 years of full production.

### Final offer for Wilkes

Petrocon Group, embroiled in a hard-fought takeover tussle with fellow engineer James Wilkes, has declared its £28 million offer final.

The bid battle, essentially over management, has been marked by accusations, counter-accusations and allegations of dirty tricks. Petrocon is offering 13 shares for every three in Wilkes and says the bid will not be extended beyond March 30 unless it has succeeded, or an extension would enable it to gain recommendation from the Wilkes board.

At Friday's market close Petrocon was valuing its target's shares at 151p, against a closing price for Wilkes of 163p.

### US-made car sales revive

Sales of American-made vehicles rose 14 per cent in the first two weeks of March, giving rise to guarded optimism among American car manufacturers that the worst of the recession might be over. Most of the increase came in sales to individual real customers. Sales of cars rose 9.4 per cent to 142,943 for the first ten days of March, compared with the same period last year.

However, some dealers reported that demand was erratic. Japanese companies are sceptical that the increase will continue. Toyota saw a 37.3 per cent gain, but Honda increased by under 1 per cent. The share of the home market for Chrysler, General Motors and Ford continues to drop — from 85.7 per cent to 85.4 per cent.

## Devaluation risk puts pressure on market defences

**GILDED**

Within the past few weeks, the gilt market has finally delivered its verdict on the Tories' re-election chances. From being rather overconfident of an outright victory for the Conservatives, the market has moved to a much more honest assessment of the political standings of the main parties and their prospects for April 9.

On the face of it, the market's fall was precipitated by the Budget announcement of £1.8 billion PSBR for 1992-3. This figure takes gross gilt issuance for the next financial year to £1 billion a month.

But how much worse is this than expected? The gilt market had taken account of gilt issuance of £2.5 billion a month next year; is the odd few hundred million pounds extra raised by another tranche or by increasing auction size going to make much difference?

Besides, the Treasury could always allocate the proceeds of any eu bond issue to financing the PSBR, rather than to reserves.

Assume, for the moment, a Conservative election only months away, and heavy downward pressure on the pound, narrow ERM bands at a lower central level may seem a better choice than sharply higher interest rates. They can always blame the City and capricious foreign exchange markets for the run on sterling, but would be pilloried themselves for raising interest rates while Britain is struggling to escape recession.

A sterling realignment, combined with the uncertainty created by a hung parliament, would surely mean that the overseas investors who are critical to the Treasury's funding programme would be scared off of sterling products for the foreseeable future. Domestic investors would not be able to shoulder the burden alone, and gilt yields above 10 per cent would quickly be established across the maturity spectrum.

If, over the next month, a falling mark/pound exchange rate is combined with the increasing probability of a hung parliament, the gilt market is advised to consider carefully the likelihood of the gloomy scenario outlined above.

Devaluation is no certainty; in fact, the odds may be less than 50:50, even with a hung parliament. However, do investors wish to take the risk? The stakes are high and, if the worst does happen, the losses are potentially huge. Gilt prices may have to continue moving downwards as a defence against this outcome.

The market has therefore only itself to blame for the abrupt rise in yields, in not

STEPHEN SCOTT  
Kleinwort Benson

## Award contestants bear the stamp of quality

WHO said interest in smaller companies is dead? Nominations for the various categories in this year's Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte Plc Awards, organised in association with The Times, have flooded in and competition is tougher than ever.

Speculation about the winners, to be named this week, is rife in the City but Graham Cole, corporate finance partner at Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte and a member of the

voting panel, remains tight-lipped. "We've been delighted by the City's response to this year's awards," Mr Cole said. "The voting slips came in thick and fast and it proved difficult enough for the panel to select shortlists from the large number of runners in each category."

"We are now examining the merits of those who have made it to the second stage. Strength and quality are the common threads running through each category."

"That the UK is the principal beneficiary of this wealth of talent should reassure everybody who works in the country's corporate sector. But I can say that picking the winners will give the members of the panel a few headaches."

Awards will be presented at the Grosvenor House hotel, London, on Thursday. The guest speaker will be Norman Tebbit, the retiring Conservative MP and former trade secretary, whose appearance in an election campaign will doubtless underscore the political element in promoting smaller businesses in the Eighties.

The focus of attention, however, will be the awards themselves.

Formerly known as the USM Awards, the event has broader appeal now it is open to smaller companies that boast a full listing and competition is intense. The greatest interest has probably been generated by the Entrepreneur of the Year award, for which there are six



Schild: Huntleigh



Goldman: Sage Group



Crossland: Airtours



Frost: Frost Group



Lever: Lionheart



Moir: Jeyses Group

nominations. They include James Frost, chairman of Frost Group, a petrol retailer that returned to the stock market after being rescued from the collapsed Norfolk House Group; Jimmy Moir, managing director of Jeyses Group, the household hy-

giene company; and David Crossland, chairman of Huntleigh Technology, the medical equipment group.

The three other nominations are David Goldman, chairman of the Sage Group, a computer software supplier; Paul Lever, who chairs

Leigh Technology. Other nominations are Medeva, the fast-growing pharmaceuticals concern; Farenak, the mail order food hamper supplier; and Seton Healthcare and Intercare, both of which are suppliers of healthcare products.

All have shown an ability to consolidate and grow despite deep recession in their markets, and promise to deliver outstanding growth when the economy recovers.

Newcomers to the stock market were a rare breed in 1991 but there are five strong contenders for the New Company of the Year award, including Frost Group. Also nominated are Eurocamp, the camping holiday operator; Harrington Kilbride, a specialist publisher; Clarke Foods, an ice cream maker; and Airbreak Leisure, the tour operator.

Six candidates have been shortlisted for the Analyst of the Year award. They are Geoffrey Douglas and Mary Fleming, of Smith New Court; Penny Freer, of County NatWest; Andrew Holland of Barclays de Zoete Wedd; John Houlihan, of Hoare Govett; and Mitchell Teager, of Albert E Sharp.

This award was voted on by companies only and will reflect the esteem in which the analysts are held by senior executives.

An award will also be presented for the best annual report. Airtours has already been confirmed as the best-performing share, its stock rose by 433 per cent in 1991.

MARTIN BARROW

Jill is it

on risk  
sure on  
defences

## Spotlight on the regulators

The City can expect few friends on the hustings. The excesses of the mid-Eighties, when the arrogance of finance seemed to reduce business to a mere playing piece, are over, at least for another few years. The 1987 market crash, high interest rates and bank losses saw to that, and court cases on both sides of the Atlantic exposed the underlying manipulation. The tide of upsets, scandals and frauds has, however, accelerated during the recession. That has heightened the search for scapegoats, not just by perennial critics of the City. The frustrations of pensioners ruined by fraud in the Maxwell affair are matched in fury by names who lost from trading at Lloyd's.

In 1992, however, the spotlight is on regulators rather than on the original ills. The common thread running through BCCI and Blue Arrow is that the Bank of England was not up to scratch. The Maxwell scandal, lacking the chief actor, raises questions about the Occupational Pensions Board and about self-regulation by fund managers.

Questioning of auditors' performance, after big company failures or frauds, has brought demands for regulation of auditors to be independent of the chartered accountancy institutes that also represent them. The losses at Lloyd's, for which some names suspect dirty dealing, has brought louder calls for outside regulation of the insurance market, or at least separation of the regulation of practitioners from running the market, as happened at the London Stock Exchange. In these last cases, reformers have heaved the Labour party on board.

Not surprisingly, the call has gone up again for a British version of America's Securities and Exchange Commission. Labour, for instance, wants to turn the Securities and Investments Board into an agency of the DTI. The SEC has attractions, at least as a concept. It is independent of the industries it regulates, perhaps because it became an industry in its own right, and generally independent of government. More than independence, the SEC has powers of prosecution and discovery, publicises its police actions, and uses these to impose big fines and out-of-court settlements that contrast in speed and effectiveness with London's lumbering overkill. But is the model really an attractive one? The Boesky and Milken cases were treated decisively by the SEC, but the SEC failed to forestall the manipulation, which was on a much greater scale than in Britain and crippled swathes of American industry. Its independence, which absolves it from any duty to promote America's securities industry, also spawned burdens of regulation and paperwork that, until recent reforms, inflicted untold damage on New York as an international financial centre.

The Bank of England is independent of the system it supervises, but has been criticised for confusing its regulatory function with its desire to promote British banking. Its deficiencies lie in other directions. Banking supervision rates only 30 pages in John Fiord's revealing 800-page study *The Bank of England and Public Policy 1941-58*. Times were simpler then, but the legacy of regarding supervision as a subsidiary activity has survived the traumatic subsequent changes. Mr Fiord also notes that the Bank saw itself as the intermediary between Whitehall and the banking system. This continuing role, promoting Whitehall's desire for competition and deregulation, surely influenced its supervisory in recent episodes. After Maastricht, the Bank's independence of government in monetary policy may be irrelevant, but independence may be vital to its regulatory role. Indeed, it may be far more important for regulators to operate at arm's length from government than from their industry so that government can act as the people's critic of regulators, rather than their proprietorial apologist.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Horses for courses



"Please consider possible effects on financial markets before replying..."

a nine-year-old that is recovering from a broken fetlock but is expected to be back in action again next season.

#### Here they go again

SIR JEREMY Graham, the one-time three-day eventer, a senior European equity broker with Salomon Brothers, became the envy of his colleagues on Friday, when he resigned from the firm and declared his intention to join JP Morgan, the pukka American investment house, now expanding its activities in London, and the most sought-after employer in town. "I will be handing in my notice in five minutes' time, and I start work at JP Morgan on April 16," said Graham, aged 29, on Friday morning. He will become one of only two non-JP Morgan trainees in its European team. He denied that he was being enticed away by more money, "but nor am I going there for less." He added: "I think Salomon will always be very powerful in the market, but it needs to rebuild its business with new individuals rather than those people who have already done it once before." Graham, whose wife, Lucinda Clifford-Kingsmill, designs clothes for wealthy women from their country home in Lambourn, Berkshire, is still well entrenched with the horsey world. He bought the Lambourn house from Charlie Brookes, the trainer who continues to live there as their lodger, and Graham's "great mucker" is, he says, Andrew Lloyd Webber, who bought Lucinda's father's estate. Lucinda rides with Lloyd Webber's wife, Madelaine, while Graham now restricts his active interest in the species to ownership of Roscoe Harvey,

and one with whom Sir John has not always seen eye to eye. The shares rose from 34p to 45p overnight, adding £10,000 to Sir John's not insignificant fortune.

#### Price of a seat

BRITISH and American stockbrokers expect to pay a fortune to win a seat on the Tokyo stock exchange when they can get it. But some, it seems, are prepared to pay an equally large sum in more remote regions. Hence word that Bankers Trust has just paid \$1.15 million to buy a seat on the Santiago stock exchange in Chile — nor, it has to be said, one of the world's main stock markets. The seat was auctioned with a reserve price of \$715,000, so Bankers Trust must have been particularly keen to win a place. The firm says it already has substantial investments in Chile, especially in the fields of insurance and pension fund administration. Corporate members of the London Stock Exchange pay anything up to £55,000 when they join.

#### Nixon's winners

ACHING limbs and sweaty brows were the order of the day at Smith New Court last week, when staff gathered for the 1992 Superstars competition. Star of Thursday evening's challenge was Robin Carty, a UK salesman, who covered 800 metres on a treadmill in 2 minutes 16 seconds. Not to be outdone, two members of the back office, Tom Cook and Martine Kayes, managed 97 and 70 press-ups respectively in the space of a minute. Hats off to Michael Heath, aged

51 and a director of the firm, who "ran" 800 metres in just under 4 minutes, well ahead of some of the younger contestants. Mark Nixon's "Nixon's Numbskulls", drawn from the fitter analysts and salesmen, won the event and are now recovering at their desks.

#### Sad goodbye

THE Manchester business community will be sadder and duller this morning, after the death on Friday, in a local hospital, of the ebullient Reg Harrington, chairman and chief executive of Scholes Group, the electrical switchgear manufacturer, which supplied its Wyler switches to half the homes in Britain. Harrington, aged 55, died after a short illness, ten days after he had been admitted to hospital. Last Wednesday, Scholes announced its interim results, earlier than had been expected, and also issued a statement saying that Harrington was seriously ill. To fill the void, Richard Morgan, a Scholes non-executive director and former finance director of BICC, was appointed non-executive chairman, and Bill Riches, Scholes finance director, temporarily assumed the chief executive's responsibilities while a successor is sought. "He was a very jolly man, very personable and great fun," says Harrington's long-time PR man David Bick, of Lombard Communications. "He was also a very good businessman, he knew the business inside out and always knew exactly what he was doing." Our condolences go to his widow, Janet, and their two sons.

CAROL LEONARD

# Labour plant a tax time-bomb under would-be middle class

Anatole Kaletsky thinks Labour's Shadow Budget tax proposals may cost them the election

**T**his general election campaign reminds me of one of those exasperating games of schoolboy tennis, where both players are so incompetent that the match is won entirely on double faults. The Conservatives enjoyed the initiative last week, and Norman Lamont duly served straight into the net with his feeble Budget. So the Tories trail in the set by four to five. Labour should be in a commanding position, but it is their serve. If John Smith were a half-decent player, he could easily win the election with today's Shadow Budget. Almost inevitably, he will serve another double fault.

Mr Smith could end the recession overnight by implementing the ideas complacently rejected by Mr Lamont. He could stimulate investment with capital allowances. He could trump the half-hearted car tax cut with total abolition, raising the £800 million needed via an environmentally friendly 3p a litre in petrol duty. He could raise mortgage relief for first-time buyers, financing this with a time limit on subsidies to existing home owners. But all such ideas will come to nought if Labour fails to defeat the electoral time bomb of tax.

Labour's tax debate has focused entirely on compensating " Essex man" for the loss of Mr Lamont's £100-a-year Budget handout. But this is a trivial distraction in comparison with the real tax issue: the unprecedented fiscal punishment Labour is planning for the middle class. Unless Mr Smith announces unexpected changes today, his tax and national insurance plans will be far more oppressive to middle class voters than the exactions of any previous Labour government. Denis Healey once boasted of squeezing "until the pips squeak", but if Mr Smith sticks to past pronouncements, the pips will squeak much louder after a Labour victory than they ever did in the days of Arthur Scargill.

This may sound hyperbolic.

Labour's leaders believe they are only asking the affluent to make their traditional fair contribution to the costs of a welfare state. Until Nigel Lawson's tax giveaway in 1988, the top rate of tax was 50 per cent. Surely restoring a 50 per cent tax rate now would merely undo the favouritism for the rich in the last, extremist years of Thatcherism? Even the Tories seem to have swallowed this argument. I have never heard a Tory politician explain, for example, that Labour's 59 per cent tax rate would be far more damaging than the expropriative 83 per cent top rate in 1978-9.

Yesthe truth is that 83 per cent was never more than a socialist symbol. It was set so high that it never affected more than a tiny handful of the richest in the land. By contrast, Labour's new 49 and 59 per cent rates would hit millions of taxpayers who had never in the past come anywhere near paying such punitive rates of tax.

What matters about a tax system is less the precise tax rates than the levels at which they bite. On this basis, the new moderate, capitalist Labour party seems almost by accident to have committed itself to a far more punitive tax structure than it ever imposed in its socialist heyday.

The essential facts are as follows. Labour plans to raise the present 40 per cent tax band to 49 per cent. As a result, a married man would pay 49 per cent on all income

**SQUEEZING THE MIDDLE CLASS TILL THE PIPS SQUEAK**  
For middle managers John Smith's planned tax rates would be higher than Denis Healey's

Denis Healey 1978-9

John Smith 1992-3

Norman Lamont

\*In line with average earnings

\*Assumes married man with mortgage of twice gross salary and pension contributions of eight percent of gross salary

Gross salary (£'000)

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REPORTING THIS WEEK

# Guinness likely to brew up increase in profits

ANTHONY Tennant, the chairman of Guinness, is expected to unveil a healthy set of figures for last year as the group's wide geographical spread minimises the impact of recession in some parts. Profits of the spirits, brewing and luxury goods group will benefit from continued trading-up to premium drink brands and a string of acquisitions made during the year.

Andrew Baird, at JP Morgan Securities, is looking for final pre-tax profits which are due on Thursday, to advance to £958 million, against £847 million last year. Market forecasts range from £930 million to £970 million. Mr Baird expects earnings per share of 34p (29.3p), with a dividend of 10.75p (9.4p).

Guinness's spirits division - which includes the Johnnie Walker and Bell's whiskies and Gordon's gin and produces about 75 per cent of group profits - will be driven by higher real prices for products with minimal cost increases, plus the trend of moving to higher-quality and higher-margin brands.

Strong growth in the Far East and continental Europe

should offset depressed volumes in Britain and America. Mr Baird said: "Margin improvement in spirits won't be as emphatic as it has been before." The beer division will be pretty strong with mild margin improvement and dramatic volume increases, boosted by the acquisition of Cruz del Campo, Spain's largest brewer.

The profits contribution from Guinness's 24 per cent cross-holding in LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton, the French drinks and luxury goods, will be slightly lower, reflecting worldwide recessionary pressures on luxury goods.

## TODAY

Nikko, the Japanese securities house, expects final pre-tax profits at Rugby Group, the cement producer, to decline to £52.5 million (£6.7 million).

Interview: Honeysett Group, MAI; Finalists: Alliance Trust, Anticapital Holdings, BPP Holdings, Caledonia International, Deloitte, Fisher (James) Group, IMI, ISG, International JIB Group, Mayborn Group, Metalux Group, Needler Group, Rugby Group, Suter, Wilson Bowden, WPP Group.



Recession beater: Guinness's Anthony Tennant, who may announce a dividend rise on Thursday

## TOMORROW

Interview: Green (Ernest) and Partners Holdings, Finsac; Celestion International, Finsac Investment Trust, Evans Maritime Holdings, Grasby, Henderson Highland Trust, Peak, Refuge Group, Wimpey (Holdings), Wimpey (George).

Economic statistics: Index of output of the production industries (January); public sector borrowing (February).

## WEDNESDAY

Bruce Davidson, at Smith New Court, expects BAT Industries, the tobacco and insurance conglomerate that is headed by Sir Patrick Sheehy, to announce final pre-tax profits of £1.05 billion, against £963 million last year. Market forecasts range from £955 million to £1.11 billion. Mr Davidson is looking

for a dividend of 33.25p (31.1p).

and the Asian Pacific markets.

Final pre-tax profits at Remondis Group, the environmental services and property company, are expected to advance 20 per cent to £90 million, according to County NatWest. A dividend of 4.05p (3.3p) is forecast.

Interview: Balfour Beatty Leisure, Golden Hope Plantations, Maunders (John) Group, Phatex Asia AB, SAT Industries,

Bowthorpe Holdings, Britannia Assurance, British Mohair Holdings, Cyde Petroleum, Law Debenture Corporation, Lionheart, Marley, Matthews (Bernard), Portals Group, Rentokil Group, Sanderson Murray & Elder, Steel Burnill Jones Group, Try Group, WSP Holdings.

Economic statistics: Retail sales (February - provisional).

## THURSDAY

Charles Coyne, at Credit Lyonnais Laing, expects Gendarian Royal Exchange to slide to final losses of £240 million, against a deficit of £157.2 million last year. Forecasts range from losses of £200 million to £250 million. Most analysts expect a cut in the dividend, with predictions ranging from a total of between 10p and 8p, against 11.9p last time.

BZW expects final pre-tax profits at Kwik-Fit Holdings, Tom Farmer's automotive parts supplier, to advance to a record £32 million, against £24.4 million last year. Forecasts range between £31 million and £33 million.

UBS Phillips & Drew forecasts final pre-tax profits of £132 million for Smith & Nephew, the healthcare products company. Forecasts range from £129 million to £133 million.

Interviews: Bankers' Investment

Trust, Foreign & Colonial High Income Trust, Lasmo, Scottish Asian Investment Co., Zambia Copper Investments, Sellafield, Wiggins Appold, BSC International, P&G Convertible Investment Trust, Calid Group, Cattle's (Holdings), Dairy Farm International Holdings, Davis Service Group, Ferrum Holdings, Guardian Royal Exchange, Guinness, Johnson Group Cleaners, Kwik-Fit Holdings, Laing (John), Manders Holdings, National BNA, Smith & Nephew, Stag Furniture, Television Thomson Asian Emerging Markets Investment Trust, UniChem, Vinten Group, Wassall, World of Leather.

Economic statistics: Labour market statistics; unemployment and unfilled vacancies (February - provisional estimates); average earnings; indices (January); hours, productivity and unit wage costs; industrial disputes; major British banking groups' monthly statement (February); provisional estimates of monetary aggregates (February); gross domestic product (fourth quarter); industrial capacity; cross-border acquisitions and mergers (fourth quarter); personal income, expenditure and savings (fourth quarter); industrial and commercial companies (fourth quarter).

## FRIDAY

Interviews: Attwoods, Halstead (James) Group, Finsac, Anglo Television Beta Global Entertaining, Mandarin Oriental International, Martin Curtis Pacific Trust, Molins.

Economic statistics: Retail prices index (February).

Interviews: Bankers' Investment

PHILIP PANGALOS

## CAPITAL MARKETS

### Companies fear crowding out

ONE of the most significant benefits of the low public sector borrowing requirements and occasional debt repayments of the mid-to-late Eighties was the re-emergence of the sterling corporate bond market.

But the future availability of that market on terms acceptable to corporate treasurers has been called into doubt by the announcement by Norman Lamont, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in last Tuesday's Budget speech that the PSBR will soar to £28 billion in the new financial year.

City analysts have calculated that, on the Chancellor's projections, gilt-edged issues totalling as much as £97 billion could be needed over the next three years to fund the PSBR.

If a higher spending Labour-dominated government is elected on April 9, gilt issuance in the next financial year alone could reach £36 billion, or £3 billion a month for the coming financial year, according to UBS Phillips & Drew. That is about the same as the expected cash flow of institutional investors during the same period.

Assuming a medium-term gilt yield of 10 per cent and an underlying inflation rate of three to four per cent, the real return on gilt-edged is likely to be close to the expected real return on capital for the corporate sector. If the interest rate premium on corporate issues is also taken into account, there is a real possibility of the corporate sector being crowded out.

However, this is not the Seventies. The key new factor

is Britain's commitment to Europe through joining the ERM. Foreign investors' confidence in the sterling bond market has been increased dramatically by ERM entry.

Provided that confidence is not destroyed by a post-election devaluation, the funding of the PSBR should leave enough slack for the corporate market to issue at reasonable rates.

That scenario looks all the more plausible while the longer term yield spread between sterling and the main continental European currencies, including the ecu, remains at current levels.

The European dimension also opens the possibility to corporate treasurers of borrowing in ecus at rates more than a percentage point below those in the sterling market. Corporate ecu bond issuance has not been a feature of the market to date, but many observers believe it is only a matter of time before leading British corporates start to dip their toes in the water.

Another factor is that many institutions are now talking in terms of a realignment of their asset allocations towards bonds and away from equities. This traditional shift at a time of low inflation is another reason the Nineties PSBR may not be as likely to crowd companies out as the Seventies version. Nevertheless, corporate treasurers in the decade to come may wisely look back on the second half of the Eighties as the golden era of the sterling corporate bond market.

JONATHAN PRYNN

# RTZ 1991 RESULTS

	1991	1990
Net attributable profit (before exceptional item)	£354 million	£507 million
Net attributable profit (after exceptional item)	£308 million	£507 million
Earnings per share (after exceptional item)	31.1p	51.4p
Dividends (net)	19.5p	19.5p

- Non-ferrous metals prices down a further 17%.
- Operating cash flow at £744 million remained strong.
- Balance sheet healthy, with gearing at 27%.
- New \$880 million copper smelter and refinery in USA proposed.

*Sir Derek Birkin, RTZ's Chairman, commented:*

"We are optimistic about medium and longer term growth prospects for the world economy. This augurs well for mining."

With our healthy financial position and exposure to a wide spread of potential new opportunities, this augurs particularly well for RTZ."

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## Portfolio

**PLATINUM**

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No	Category	Group	Date or Issue
1	Chemical	Industrial	
2	Cap & Comms	Property	
3	Bailey	Building, Roads	
4	Lambton (W)	Building, Roads	
5	Stobart	Drayage, Sys	
6	Taylor Woodrow	Building, Roads	
7	Haden Mach	Industrial	
8	Grenay	Property	
9	Couper Group	Paper, Print	
10	USA Ind	Industrial	
11	Microtronic	Electrical	
12	Jenner	Property	
13	Angus	Drayage, Sys	
14	White Gp	Industrial	
15	Transport Dev	Transporter	
16	Airplus	Motorist, Air	
17	Thorn	Industrial	
18	Emerson	Paper, Print	
19	Indesit France	Foods	
20	Sauer	Industrial	
21	Economy Pub	Newspaper, Pub	
22	Peek	Electrical	
23	Swiss Photo 'A'	Industrial	
24	Stand Chart	Banks, Disc	
25	Expansys	Industrial	
26	Propaganda Ind	Paper, Print	
27	Wm Of Leather	Drayage, Sys	
28	Shell	Oil, Gas	
29	Furness Elec	Electrical	
30	Finders Tech	Industrial	
31	Leeds	Textiles	
32	WPP	Paper, Print	
33	Auto Set	Electrical	
34	Widex	Drayage, Sys	
35	Concord Text	Textiles	
36	Meridian Mr	Motorist, Air	
37	Myronex Plc	Plastics	
38	Lykes (S)	Textiles	
39	Proline	Electrical	
40	Hanson Group	Motorist, Air	
41	App Holo	Electrical	
42	Howorth	Electrical	
43	Wimpey	Paper, Print	
44	BB-Tec Sports	Leisure	

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Weekly Dividend					
Please make a note of your daily needs for the weekly dividend of £6,000 in Saturday's newspaper					
MON					
WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	TUE

The winner of the weekly Portfolio Platinum prize is Mrs Deborah Wimborne of Hendon, northwest London. She receives £5,000.

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HIF					
3,684.40	Abbey Nat	266	-	32	15
3,684.40	Barclays	266	-	32	15
3,684.40	Am Nat P	116	-	30	15
3,684.40	Nat West	116	-	30	15
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3,684.40	Bank Scotland	116	-	30	15
3,684.40	West Mid	116	-	30	15
3,684.40	Midlands	116	-	30	15
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3,684.40	Ulster	116	-	30	15
3,684.40	Scot Nat	116	-	30	15
3,684.40	Shetland	116	-	30	15
3,684.40	South Wales	116	-	30	15
3,684.40	Wales & West	116	-	30	15
3,684.40	Westmoreland	116	-	30	15
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3,684.40	West Midlands	116	-	30	15
3,684.40	Wales & West				

Cork wastes chances to earn Sheffield a point

## United survive to brighten their League prospects

**Sheffield United** ..... 1  
**Manchester United** ..... 2

By PETER BALL

EVERY successful championship march has its psychological moment. Almost exactly seven years ago, Tottenham Hotspur arrived in their dressing-room after winning at West Bromwich to discover that Everton had survived a thumping to scrape home at Leicester after the young Gary Lineker missed three chances.

It was John Giles, the former Leeds United midfield player, remarked, the moment when he was convinced that Everton would shake off Tottenham's challenge. The parallels with Saturday were irresistible.

While Leeds were sweeping Wimbledon aside, Manchester United were on the rack at Bramall Lane, but came from

behind to win as Sheffield faltered away their chances. There was even a fall guy, although on this occasion the culprit was no young, future England star, but Dave Bassett's favourite veteran, Alan Cork, who had the opportunities to make his full debut for his new club a memorable one, but saw three glaring chances go to waste.

And, whisper it quietly in Leeds, United survived to prosper. The result was tough on Sheffield, but by the end, United were still running strongly, finishing with a flourish.

"The confidence is back in the club," Alex Ferguson said. "They are all enjoying their football again. They all want the ball. It was a great day for us."

Ferguson did not overstate his case. After the summing performances of recent weeks, United looked much

more like the side of the autumn — Robson, Bruce and Kanchelskis returning to make a telling contribution to a potentially significant victory.

"It was a victory for the three Ps — persistence, perseverance and patience," Ferguson said, but he knows how close it was to being a disaster.

On a sodden pitch and with Sheffield United still high from their midweek derby victory over Sheffield Wednesday at Hillsborough, the game flowed fast and furiously from the start, with chances spurned at both ends.

Surprisingly there was only one goal before the interval, the referee ignoring Cork's crafty nudge on Bruce, which allowed Deane to break clear and beat Schmeichel from just outside the penalty area.

It was the only time the Dane was beaten and he recovered to become the central figure in United's victory. A save from Deane at close range just before the interval was crucial and so was a double-save from Cork and Deane, both pair tugged with controversy as the first foot-up could have yielded a penalty and the second, a handball outside the area, rather harsher punishment. Fortunately, commonsense prevailed and Schmeichel stayed on.

By his own admission, he is still coming to terms with English football. "It is so physical, I'm not used to this type of football," he said. "It was really tough out there. Every time you go for a cross, there's a presence there waiting to get you. But I wasn't afraid, and now I look forward to the challenge of this physical game."

Schmeichel does himself less than justice. He is as crucial to United's hopes as Southall was to Everton's in 1985.

On Saturday, he was also responsible for United's winner. Catching the ball at the end of a flurry of Sheffield corners, he released McCleary with a quick throw, the Scot racing clear of an undermanned defence to give Blackmore a simple chance.

Of such moments are championships made.

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## TENNIS

# Agassi is puzzled by his lack of zest

BY ANDREW LONGMORE, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

**I**F ANY more wheels fall off the Andre Agassi bandwagon, it will come to a grinding halt long before it reaches the red clay of Paris or the green grass of Wimbledon. The latest setback in a torrid few months for the American came in the second round of the Lipton International in Key Biscayne, a 6-4, 6-4 defeat by Bryan Shelton which was as routine as the scoreline suggests.

Asked how he felt about the loss, Agassi replied: "Oh, you get used to it," which is a fairly accurate summary of his year. Agassi has won just four matches on the tour so far this year, and, at 14, is already ranked lower than at any time since he first exploded on to the game five years ago. Any further drop and he will come into the French Open unseeded, a massive indignity for the finalist of the last two years.

Admittedly, Agassi has never been the fastest starter on the circuit, mainly because he has steadfastly refused to play the Australian Open, but he has tended to splutter into life in time for the Lipton, which he won two years ago.

There is still no sign of a revival this year and even Agassi is starting to be perplexed by his own lack of sparkle. At least he has finally admitted that what everyone has been telling him for the last three years was right. "I think staying at home for the six weeks at the start of the year was a mistake. The other guys are getting the jump on you, then you have a bad week and the next thing you know, one week carries into the next week and it's tough to slow down," he said.

Lacking confidence and competitive match play — he has played just 11 times in three months — Agassi was unable to combat Shelton's huge all-or-nothing service, both first and second, but the problem lies deeper within

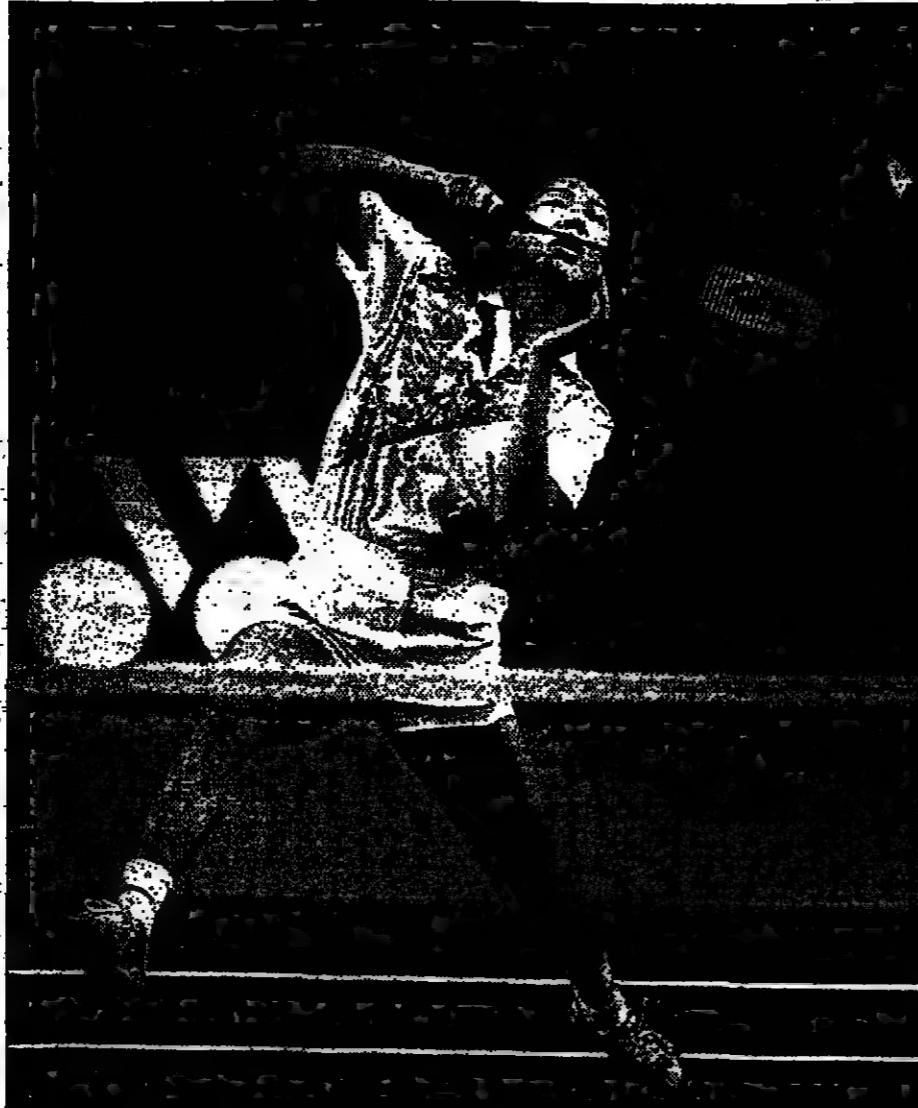
Agassi's curious psyche. "I'm just not rising to the occasion like I should," Agassi, who has been working with Brian Teacher over the past month, said. "Right now, the thought of going on to a tennis court is not exciting and that's very discouraging."

Strangely, because he has not always been the most devoted fan of Davis Cup, Agassi seems to save his best for his country these days and the United States captain, Tom Gorman, will hope that motivation returns in time for the tie against Czechoslovakia in Fort Myers next week.

Reports of a multi-million pound deal between Jim Courier and Nike, who have been Agassi's main sponsor, cannot have helped the Las Vegas' delicate ego, though it might be of some comfort that Courier is finding his feet No 1 no picnic. After his defeat by Andrei Chesnokov in Indian Wells last week, Courier's lead over Stefan Edberg is a slender 33 points and he was uncharacteristically distracted by Thierry Champion's slow-hitting tactics in the second round of the Lipton. "I'm not very happy playing this kind of tennis," Courier called out in the middle of one point.

Only when he resorted to all-out aggression, did he overcome his frustration, winning in three sets. "I have just got caught up in being No 1 and trying to capitalise on it instead of doing what I need to do to stay there," he said. "I used to think of tennis all the time, now I'm staying there and counting beans."

Pete Sampras, the fourth-seed, survived a tense encounter with Shuzo Matsukura, of Japan, to win 6-7, 6-1, 6-1. Monique Seles, champion for the past two years, lost a regulation four games in beating Camille Benjamin and joining Steffi Graf and Gabriela Sabatini in the third round.



**R**ecovery time: Tang Jinhong, the women's world champion, had to save two match points and a tangle with officialdom before winning the Yonex All-England badminton title in a controversial women's singles final at Wembury on Saturday. The Chinese player recovered to win 9-12, 12-10, 11-1 against the Korean, Bang Soo-Hyun, aged 19, but did so after twice being finalized at crucial stages in the second game for moving

ing before her opponent had struck the serve. After recovering from match point down, Tang appeared to channel venom into her play.

**R**ESULTS: Men: Singles Liu Jun (China) vs Zhao Jianxin (China), 15-13, 15-13. Doubles: R. Garsse and H. Overeem (Den), 15-10, 15-12; Women: Doubles: S. Bang Soo-Hyun (Kor), 9-12, 12-10, 11-7; Doubles: C. Chen and C. Lin (China) vs T. Welzen and Nong Qunhua (China), 16-14, 16-17; Mixed doubles: T. Lund and P. Dupont (Den) vs J. Holst-Christensen and G. Mogensen (Den), 18-10, 18-1.

## GOLF

## Long name and a big aim

From MIKE WEBB IN GIRONA

**H**AYDN Selby-Green wants to be the biggest name in professional golf. Well, he already is, in a manner of speaking, but if his performance in the Catalan Open, which finished at Mas Nou on Saturday, is anything to go by, it will not be long before he makes an impression that extends far beyond the length of his surname.

Selby-Green, who is just plain Haydn Green, from Doncaster, was an English international as an amateur, made a magnificent start at the title that was eventually won by José Rivero, the tough little man from Madrid

in taking the title, Rivero took his season's earnings to £124,320, which places him second in the Order of Merit.

Of the three runners-up, however, Selby-Green made by far the biggest impact. With Rivero safely in the clubhouse, Selby-Green had to birdie the last three holes to force a play-off. Twice he saved shots, but on the last, the tall Yorkshirer, aged 33, with the ready grin and

the elegant swing, left an eight-foot putt an agonising four inches short.

**L**EADING FINAL SCORES (GB and Ireland stated): 1. J Rivero (Por), 70, 71, 67, 281; 2. J Canizares (Spa), 74, 73, 67, 270; 3. H. Overeem (Den), 70, 67, 70, 267; 4. A. Fossler (Fra), 72, 73, 68, 263; 5. D. McNamee (Ire), 70, 69, 70, 261; 6. P. Schuster (Ger), 70, 71, 69, 260; 7. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 259; 8. A. Berth (Fra), 70, 72, 69, 258; 9. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 257; 10. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 256; 11. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 255; 12. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 254; 13. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 253; 14. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 252; 15. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 251; 16. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 250; 17. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 249; 18. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 248; 19. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 247; 20. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 246; 21. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 245; 22. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 244; 23. J. 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Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 134; 133. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 133; 134. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 132; 135. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 131; 136. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 130; 137. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 129; 138. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 128; 139. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 127; 140. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 126; 141. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 125; 142. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 124; 143. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 123; 144. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 122; 145. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 121; 146. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 120; 147. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 119; 148. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 118; 149. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 117; 150. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 116; 151. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 115; 152. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 114; 153. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 113; 154. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 112; 155. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 111; 156. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 110; 157. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 109; 158. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 108; 159. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 107; 160. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 106; 161. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 105; 162. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 104; 163. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 103; 164. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 102; 165. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 101; 166. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 100; 167. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 99; 168. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 98; 169. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 97; 170. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 96; 171. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 95; 172. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 72, 69, 94; 173. J. Kristoffersen (Nor), 70, 71, 69, 93; 174. J. 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- FOOTBALL 22, 23
- RACING 23, 25
- CRICKET 26

# THE TIMES SPORT

MONDAY MARCH 16 1992

Unfit England seem lethargic against World Cup leaders

## New Zealand convince sceptics of their worth

From JOHN WOODCOCK  
IN WELLINGTON

ANY doubt England may have had about the strength of New Zealand's recovery over the last three weeks would have been dispelled by the time they had been not so much beaten as outplayed by them here yesterday. New Zealand won by seven wickets with 9.1 overs to spare, their seventh victory in their seven World Cup matches.

It was nothing like a full England side, nor, so it seemed at times, a fully motivated one. Gooch (hamstring) and Fairbrother (flu) did not play, DeFreitas (groin), Lewis (side) and Reeve (back), who did, would not have done had there been further players to choose from.

Lewis was unable to bowl, and late in the day Pringle came off midway through an over, complaining of something or other in the area of his ribcage. Making his first appearance in the competition, Lamb ran between the wickets and in the field as though still unsure of himself.

The omission of Tuftell, who was fit, was surprising in

view of the pitch — a slow turner — and of how many crooks did play. On his figures in the World Cup so far (18-0-97-1) he can hardly be said to have a right to a place, but Crowe's reaction to his being left out, remembering how well Tuftell bowled on the England tour here, was one of relief when the teams were exchanged. It decided him to bat second, and to take a chance with Illingworth and Hick, who, in the event,

were singularly ineffective.

After 20 overs England were 95 for one, Stewart and Hick having added 70 in 55 balls. Put in, England were already looking at something of the order of 250. In their next 30 overs they scored 105, a woeful return. Of their last 65 runs from the bat, 52 came in singles; Reeve and Pringle were much the same. For such an experienced side to make so little effort to work the angles was surprising.

When Smith, Lamb, Pringle and DeFreitas did go for a big hit they picked out long-on or long-off or deep mid-wicket with unerring aim.

While Stewart and Hick were together England had the initiative for the only time in the match. They showed up the limitations of New Zealand's support bowling, and it was not until Patel came back for a second spell that they were separated. Stewart pulled

him flat and low to mid-wicket, where Harris caught him very well.

Patel's seven victims in World Cup have been Border, Hudson, Hooper, Srikanth, Azharuddin, Botham and Stewart — a good bag by anyone's reckoning.

Although Hick added 40 for England's third wicket with Smith, inhibitions were creeping in, and after Harris had surprised Hick with one that bounced and had him caught at the wicket by Greatbatch (Smith had retired with a migraine), England became increasingly unambitious.

Called on to bowl some rather anxious off breaks, Jones did a useful job. He must have been surprised by how easy it was.

If England thought it no pitch for dictating to the bowlers, New Zealand soon showed that it could be done. Undeterred by losing Wright, his opening partner, in only the second over, Greatbatch pulled Pringle six in the third and made 35 in 37 balls before being caught at deep square leg off Botham. That was 64 for two in only the thirteenth over, and once again Greatbatch had given the innings momentum.

Now Crowe and Jones added 108 in 138 balls with perhaps the best batting so far in the New Zealand leg of the competition.

England wilted in the face of their handsome, positive strokeplay and their excellent running between wickets.

You could say, I suppose, that England were due a bad match, and that if they were going to have one this was as good a time as any. It is not unreasonable to hope, too, that the same sides will meet in the final — and that the England party by then will be fit again and eager for the fray.

World Cup report, page 26

## Three fight for fourth place

From ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT, IN ADELAIDE

THE remaining place in the semi-finals of the cricket World Cup could remain a matter for calculators and conjecture until the 36th and last of the qualifying games concludes in Melbourne on Wednesday.

South Africa yesterday joined New Zealand and England in the last four, but any one of three countries may yet claim the remaining vacancy. West Indies are the best placed, as they already have eight points, but Pakistan, on seven, and even Australia, the former favourites, on six, can displace them on Wednesday.

The decisive games that day are in Christchurch, where Pakistan take on the unbeaten New Zealand, and in Melbourne, the day-night game between Australia and West Indies.

West Indies will secure the

semi-final place if they beat Australia. They can also qualify via a narrow defeat, but only if Pakistan fail to win in Christchurch.

Pakistan can qualify by beating New Zealand, but only if West Indies lose. Due to the time difference, the teams engaged in Melbourne will know Pakistan's result within an hour of starting their match.

For Australia to go through, Pakistan must lose and Australia's win over West Indies must be by more than 30 runs, assuming they bat first. If they are chasing, the calculators will be out in the dressing-room during the interval to work out how many overs they have in which to score the runs.

All of this confused the semi-final pairings. New Zealand, the winners of the

group, are not yet guaranteed a home game because the competition rules state that Australia, who may be their opponents as the fourth-placed team, must play in Sydney. This would mean England and South Africa meeting on neutral territory in Auckland, but it remains unlikely. If Australia fail to get through, England are sure to play in Sydney, probably against West Indies.

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For Australia to go through, Pakistan must lose and Australia's win over West Indies must be by more than 30 runs, assuming they bat first. If they are chasing, the calculators will be out in the dressing-room during the interval to work out how many overs they have in which to score the runs.

All of this confused the semi-final pairings. New Zealand, the winners of the

Upper house,  
outer limit: the  
mission of  
Baroness Cox



# LIFE & TIMES

All aboard the  
Ark: life inside  
London's glass  
bubble city

Dow  
goal  
upset  
City

Manchester  
Southgate

THE  
CITY

THE  
TOWER

Model C

**DANCE OF DEATH:** The first work offered on an ungravelled road for returning to the traditional iconography of the Dance of Death, and many artists used the form in various ways, some more seriously artistic to the early stage. The selection of works from the Imperial War Museum's collections includes such various artists as Italian symbolist Alceste Segantini, Frenchman Thomas Thevenet, Hans Dürer, caricature Louis Roemmstark, and is offered as part of the "Towards the Millennium" festival.

PEACE HALL, South Bank, London SE1 (071-922 0002), Daily, 10am-1pm, opens today until April 12

**WATERCOLOUR EXHIBITION:** Agnes de Mille's Watercolour collection has been going strong since 1987. Similar to last year's, this one is smaller, more compact and well up to standard.

Highlights include the second Turner with "The Last Supper" (Cooper).

The entrance to Portmeirion, Llanberis, which was always one of his favourites, a major Coopers' important early Constable and later Palmer.

AGNEW'S, Old Bond Street, London W1 (071-580 9449), Sun-Fri, 10am-5.30pm (Thurs to 6.30pm); open today until April 10

**BODY AND SOUL:** A topical new drama by Roy Kendell exploring the moral, legal and ethical questions faced by the Church of England on the ordination of women. Starring Robert Hardy and Andrea Pirie, the production runs at the Royal Court Theatre, Birmingham, which was always one of his favourites, a major Coopers' important early Constable and later Palmer.

AGNEW'S, Old Bond Street, London W1 (071-580 9449), Sun-Fri, 10am-5.30pm (Thurs to 6.30pm); open today until April 10

**MY FAIR LADY:** The Lerner and Loewe musical gets an invigorating new

#### TODAY'S EVENTS

A daily guide to arts and entertainment compiled by Kari Knight

look from stage designer David Fielding (echoing his work with English National Opera) and conductor Jasper Connelly. The cast is to include in the "Rox Hart" role of Professor Higgins, Alan Bennett and Helen Hobson make an eminently likable Eliza Doolittle. The production runs in Birmingham until March 29 and will tour the regions before reaching London's West End at the Hippodrome, Hanbury Street, Birmingham (021-222 7488), 7.30pm.

**ON APPROVAL:** Penelope Keith in a review of London's dressing-room comedy, co-starring Edward De Souza, Julie Clinton and Michael Cochrane, under director David Giles. The production moves to Sheffield's Lyceum Theatre, 10am-1pm, 2pm, 7.30pm, Albion Street, Bradford (0274 752000), 7.30pm.

**REFLECTED GLORY:** Ronald Harwood's new play follows the relationship of two brothers: one a successful restaurateur, the other a playwright. Abigail Finey and Stephen Mearns star in a cast directed by Michael Mohrsky. The production receives a short run before opening at the Vaudeville Theatre on April 7.

THEATRE THURSDAY, Oxford Street, Manchester (061-236 9922), 7.30pm.

**THE MISER:** Tom Courtney brings his brand of deadpan comedy to Moléne's play, in this good-humoured production by Graham Murray, with a new translation by Robert Cogo-

#### THEATRE GUIDE

Jeremy Kingston's assessment of current London theatre

■ House full, returns only

■ Some seats available

■ Seats at all prices

comedy by Tuncis Asik. Theatre Royal Stratford East, Hoxton Square, E13 (01-534 0310), Mon-Sat, 8pm.

■ THE COTTON CLUB: An impression of Harlem's nightspot, up on stage, in an often frenetic, Aldwych, The Aldwych, WC2 (071-836 6404) Mon-Fri, 7.30pm, mat. Wed, 2.30pm, Sat, 4pm, 10.30pm.

■ THE GRACKLEHOUSE: Urban savagery in Central Park's voice, abuse, sex and death, seen at the Gate, Grove Albert Pub, Pembridge Road, W11 (071-229 0708), Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, 10.30pm.

■ DANCING AT LUGHNASA: Brian Friel's Oliver Award-winning mystery, set in Threase Donegal. Garside's, 100 Newgate Street, WC2 (071-444 5056) Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat. Thurs, 8pm, Sat, 4pm, 10.30pm. Final week.

■ DEATH AND THE MAIDEN: Juha Salonen, Michael Dyson, Bill Paterson superb in a gripping, political drama. Best play of 1981, Duke of York's, St Martin's Lane, WC2 (071-836 5122) Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat. Thurs, 8pm, Sat, 4pm, 10.30pm.

■ AN EVENING WITH GARY LINNETT: Sometimes cold looks at the heartbreak of a woman married to a soccer nut. Duchess, Charlotte Street, WC2 (071-494 5078) Mon-Thurs, 8pm, Fri, 8pm, 8pm, 10.30pm.

■ FROM A JACK TO A KING: Why it's still a struggle for the King to get to the top, and in the world of rock bands and decked with Status songs, Boulevard, Walker's Court, off Peter Street, W1 (071-836 5028) Mon-Fri, 8pm, Sat, 8pm, 10.30pm. Mat. Sat, 8pm, 10.30pm.

■ GONE LOCAL: Troubles in East End minibar offer namechecks but pleasant

#### NEW RELEASES

FRIED GREEN TOMATOES AT THE WHISTLE STOP (12): Heart-warming lives fall down South. Snappy, but not always. With Katharine Ross, Jennifer Tilly, Stuart Masterson; director, Jon Avnet. Odessa Haynes (0426 918363).

HEAT SONG (15): Promises seduce reclusive Irish tenor Jessie Clegg, wanted in London for tax evasion. Bludgeon, John Goodman, a male Cannes prize-winner.

LIGHT SLEEPER (15): Lighthearted elegy to the English drama scene from writer/director John Schlesinger, saved by Willem Dafoe as a clever stumbling towards redemption. With Susan Sarandon. Curzon West End (071-439 4805).

CURRENT

BARTON FINK (18): The Coen brothers' marvellous macabre comedy about a New York playwright at sea. Starring John Goodman. Starring a male Cannes prize-winner.

THE POCKET DAKARI: A suspenseful, tautly plotted thriller from Brian Moore's novelist Bruce Beresford. MGM (0426 914301) Odessa Kensington (0426 914300) Plaza (071-497 9999).

CAPE FEAR (18): Demonic as can be Robert De Niro torments Nick Nolte and tame Marlon Brando's toro-esque, unpleasant remake of a classic revenge

#### CINEMA GUIDE

Geoff Brown's assessment of films in London and where indicated with the symbol (●) on release across the country

thriller with Jessica Lange, Juliette Lewis, Diane Keaton, Meryl Streep, (071-487 9999) MGM Baker Street (071-355 9722) MGM Farnham Road (071-370 0011) Screen on the Green (071-222 9322) Whitesby (071-922 9322).

DEATH IN BRUNSWICK (15): Ben Neill as an ageing mother's boy pushed into love, violence and accidental murder. Tasty black comedy from new MCA/Universal's John Ramey. MGM (0426 914301) Odessa (071-322 8088) Metro (071-437 0787).

THE NIGHT OF THE JUJAM: Alfred Molina and a super-Eileen Atkins in Tennessee Williams's play on the effects of sexual repression. National Theatre, South Bank, SE1 (071-922 2222). Tonight, tomorrow, 7.15pm, mat. tomorrow, 2.30pm, 10.30pm.

■ PHANTOM OF THE OPERA: Gleeful version of the old timer tunes by Offenbach, Verdi and Waller but not Lloyd Webber. Shaftesbury, Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2 (071-378 5290) Mon-Fri, 7.30pm.

■ GONE LOCAL: Troubles in East End minibar offer namechecks but pleasant

THE DOUBLE LIFE OF VERONIQUE (15): Krzysztof Kieslowski's deliciously hinted conundrum about two girls (one Polish, one French) who seem to share a life. With Irene Jacob, Philippe Vallet, Curzon Mayfair (071-465 6666).

■ FATHER OF THE BRIDE (PG): Daughter's impending wedding drives Steve Martin crazy. Disappearing round the world to find her, to audiences who want to be won over. Directed by Mike Nichols, director, Charles Shyer.

MGM (0426 914300) MGM Baker Street (071-322 0310) Odessa (0426 914300) Notting Hill (071-727 6705) Odessa: Kensington (0426 914300) Leicester Square (0426 156555).

RAISE THE RED LANTERN (PG): Zhang Yimou's mystic, quietly dazzling tale of a woman's painful dip into Tibetan culture. Part of a three-week "Tibet, A Lost Nation". ICA (071-830 3647).

RAISING THE DEAD (PG): Revival of Tan Zhongchuan's 1986 film. Incredibly touching, with a rare glimpse into Tibetan culture. Part of a three-week "Tibet, A Lost Nation". ICA (071-830 3647).

THE WOMAN IN BLACK (15): A brilliantly effective Gothic tale. With Judi Dench, Ian McKellen, Michael Gambon, (071-477 9999) now booking until Sept 4.

■ THE BRAVE AMERICAN (MUSICAL) GRAND HOTEL: Directed by Harold Prince and international tour with full U.S.A. company.

GRAND HOTEL: Directed by Harold Prince and international tour with full U.S.A. company. Directed by Tommy Tune.

■ A SAUCY COMEDY: E Standard. Mon-Fri 8pm, Sat 8pm & 8.30pm, Sun 8pm & 8.30pm.

DOMINION (71) 880 8848/8982 Credit card (071-431 4111)

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (AMERICAN EDITION) (15): Fast-moving and hilarious. From 20 March.

CAMBRIDGE (071-250 9999) CC (071-250 9999) Credit card (071-250 9999) Sat 8pm, Sun 8pm & 8.30pm.

■ A SUCCY COMEDY: "A Saucy Comedy" (15): A saucy comedy of theatrical farce. Directed by John Osborne.

■ THE COTTON CLUB: A risqué, raunchy, fast-paced musical. Directed by Tommy Tune.

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Geoff Brown looks at the work of French film-maker Jacques Rivette, whose *La Belle Noiseuse* opens in Britain this week

## Model career of cinema's artist

**J**acques Rivette has a fearsome reputation. When festival schedules list a four-hour film by this most ascetic director of the Truffaut generation, hardened critics just take a peek, then run. But at Cannes last year, a miracle happened. At the first screening of Rivette's competition entry, *La Belle Noiseuse*, people did not wriggle, chafe or quietly die of boredom: they sat still and alert throughout all the 240 minutes. On emerging, some gasped the word "masterpiece". There were two other screenings; each was packed.

*La Belle Noiseuse*, inspired by a Balzac story, follows the attempts of Edouard Frenhofer, a burned-out contemporary painter (played by Michel Piccoli), to complete an abandoned project once destined as his crowning achievement. Originally, his wife (Jane Birkin) served as his model; now a new girl (Emmanuelle Béart) is companion to one of Frenhofer's young admirers, reluctantly takes over.

The first hour sets the scene; the last three chart the modelling sessions in Frenhofer's studio with painstaking detail. We watch transfixed, drawn into the pain of creation with each scratch of Piccoli's pen, each flick of the brush, each contortion of Béart's nude body. Gradually, the balance of relationships changes: the model, once putty in the painter's hands, asserts her own will, and the wife comes to wish the painting had never been resuscitated.

To find a Rivette work with a similar immediate appeal you must roll back the years to 1965 and his second feature, *La Religieuse*, a sober and forthright version of Diderot's novel about a rebel nun kicking against her convent's family and 18th century society. The French government briefly banned the film, which did wonders for its popularity. 1974's *Colline et Julie Go Boating*, three hours-plus of free-wheeling whimsy, also found favour in some circles ("the most important film made since Citizen Kane", proclaimed the critic David Thomson); though it remains an uphill struggle to enjoy.

Such isolated landmarks apart, Rivette has hardly raised his head outside the circle of admiring con-

nisseurs and the film festival merry-go-round. In the Fifties he was one of the many bright sparks orbiting round the influential magazine *Cahiers du Cinéma*; later, during the Sixties, he served as its editor-in-chief. Like Truffaut, Godard, Chabrol and company, Rivette eventually jumped from critic to practitioner, spending three years fighting for money to complete his first feature, *Paris Nous Appartient* (released in 1960). Highbrow appreciated its bleak portrait of paranoia and anguish, but there were no queues around the block.

In subsequent films Rivette strayed further from the commercial path: when you make something like the 1972 *Oui I* (nearly 13 hours of improvised mayhem) you do not expect bookings at the Odeon Leicester Square. Almost alone among his New Wave colleagues, Rivette (now 64 years old) has maintained the innocence of the novice film-maker.

Thematically, at least, *La Belle Noiseuse*, which was funded largely by French television, shows no sudden change of course. Rivette has always been drawn to characters involved in make-believe, and the interplay between fact and fiction. Theatre troupes haunt his films, most spectacularly in the powerful *L'Amour Fou* (1968), another four-hour marathon, built round backstage turmoil during a production of Racine's *Andromache*.

But his narrative technique is now far simpler. In the past Rivette treated plots as something to subvert, or dynamite into enigmatic shards. *La Belle Noiseuse* gives us a single, eminently thread to follow.

Rivette embarked on the production in his own idiosyncratic fashion. Actors had no fair script to thumb; all that existed before filming started was a 20-page sketch from the two screenwriters, Pascal Bonitzer and Christine Laurent. Scenes were shot in chronological order, fleshed out day by day through discussion between actors, writers and the director. Piccoli (no stranger to adventurous films, though he had never worked with Rivette before) found the process exhilarating, as he explains: "We knew we were bringing a lot to Rivette, and not just acting."

With so much footage spent on the bond between painter, model and canvas, Rivette could not afford to fudge the technicalities. When Frenhofer paints in long-shot, we see Piccoli himself; during close-ups, though, the hand that wields the pen and brush belongs to Bernard Dufour, a well-established French painter, known for his treatment of the female form. You can spot the difference between the two men: Dufour has sturdy, "peasant" hands, though physically they are otherwise much alike.

Dufour joined Rivette's team for most of the shooting in a rambling chateau in the south of France.

Apart from his hands and painting skills, he instructed Rivette and Piccoli in the art of twisting a

model's limbs and perching her perilously on a bench. Judging from the positions Emmanuelle Béart adopts, he might be a pupil of Houdini.

**W**hen the artist Dufour left after four weeks, one crucial point in the story's resolution had yet to be decided. Should Frenhofer's completed picture — the cause of so much sweat, heartbreak and jealous pangs — actually be shown? After much pondering, Rivette chose to tease his audience by revealing only a fragment of Frenhofer's *chef d'oeuvre*. Since Dufour by this point was not available, one of the set painters did the honours.

Previously, Béart was best known to British audiences for one of her least successful performances, as the vengeful young heroine of *Manon des Sources*. In *La Belle Noiseuse* she shows her proper mettle. She entered rehearsals with great trepidation. Imagine the scene: three men pulling her body this way and that, struggling to find the appropriate poses for the lengthy modelling sequences.

First, Dufour would make his suggestions; then Piccoli would try them out. Rivette endeavoured to remain in the background, to avoid causing Béart any further embarrassment. Gradually, Piccoli recalls, Béart gained confidence, along with her character: by the end of their sessions, it is the model, Marianne,

who is in effect calling the shots. With *La Belle Noiseuse*, Rivette, the New Wave outsider, has finally come in from the cold. But his head is unlikely to be turned by fame or popularity. His next film subject, *Joan of Arc*, promises no frivolities. And in life as in work he beats a solitary path. Piccoli describes Rivette's typical day: "He gets up, goes to a favourite cafe for breakfast and reads his paper. Then he goes to a bookshop, reads over lunch, sees a film at two and another film at five. Then he buys the evening paper, goes to a restaurant, eats, reads, and goes to another film in the evening." This is not how you make the gossip columns.

• *La Belle Noiseuse* opens at the Cheltenham, Metro and Renoir on Friday.

### CONCERT REVIEWS

#### Belief beneath pretty pictures

**W**ith its vivid sunrise and sunset, cascading waterfall and rainstorm, Richard Strauss's *Alpine Symphony* seems the epitome of musical scene-painting. Surely this graphic depiction of a mountain expedition lasting a full 24 hours is just a glorified film score? Such a suspicion is, at least, one reason why the work has never entered the symphonic repertoire. (The need for an orchestra of 150 players, including no fewer than 20 horns, may also have something to do with it.)

Yet the pictorialism is probably the least interesting aspect of the work. Strauss's mastery as a tone painter is never in doubt: did he not boast he could depict a knife and fork in music, if necessary? But

what makes the rare cuttings of the *Alpine Symphony* such memorable pieces of elemental energy. This is a paean to Nature from one of the great pantheists.

All praise to the Orchestra of the Royal Opera House for summoning the resources for the symphony on one of its occasional sojourns outside the Covent Garden pit — this time to the Festival Hall. All praise, too, for not baulking at the work's extraordinary technical demands, and to Bernard Haitink for shaping a performance that realised its Nietzschean spirit of eternal recurrence as convincingly as its pictorialism.

Regrettably, the underlying spirit of autumnal resignation in Strauss's *Four Last Songs* was far less evident. This was a



Felicity Lott: attractive reading short on languor, and the final "Im Abendrot" (At Sunset) began as an unduly boisterous jaunt rather than a tranquil song of farewell to life.

Felicity Lott's attractive soprano never fails to please, but her tonal colouring drew little

distinction between the smiles of summer and the closing of its weary eyes.

The opulence of the *Alpine Symphony* signals Strauss's indebtedness to Wagner. An even more explicit tribute is Bruckner's Seventh Symphony, with its funeral coda to the slow movement, added on the news of his hero's death, and in Wagner's tuba.

Colin Davis's performance with the LSO at the Barbican captured the work's spiritual profundity, never at the expense of the unfolding drama. Reordering of the slow movement and scherzo is questionable on editorial grounds, but works well musically.

Davis's seriousness of purpose was equalled by that of Gyorgy Peppi, Ralph Kirshbaum and Peter Frankl in Beethoven's Triple Concerto. They gave a performance of matchless grace and style.

BARRY MILLINGTON

posed especially for this tour and also scored for just four voices. This is a straightforward, mainly syllabic setting, cogent in movement and often angular in harmonics, which effectively combines Sylvia Townsend Warner's poem *The Lenten Offering* with two verses from the anonymous 15th century poem, *Woefully Arrayed*. There were also pieces by the Pole Henryk Górecki, Cantata I for organ (1968) and *Totus Tuus* (1987); composed for a Papal visit, devoutly conservative and soggy to a fault.

STEPHEN PETTITT

### TELEVISION REVIEW

#### Trying to figure it out

**T**he denouement of Utz, shown on BBC 2 last night, must have left everybody but confirmed vandals wincing with horror. Armin Mueller-Stahl, playing the title-character, lay in his death-bed, too feeble to do anything but gesture at the hundreds of Meissen figures he had spent the film and his life collecting. What did he want? Why, to smash them one by one. And that is what Brenda Fricker, his devoted facsimile, smugly did. Crash went shepherdesses and dwarfs, haresqueens and column statues. For a moment, we could share some of the feelings of bookish Egyptians when the library at Alexandria was set alight.

The movie as a whole had been a preparation for this climax, yet the reasons for it were not fully clear. Hugh Whitmore, who adapted Bruce Chatwin's original novel, is a dramatist who enjoys understatement, ambiguity, mystery: witness his *Breaking the Code*, about the Enigma machine and that still deeper enigma, the scientist Alan Turing. Perhaps Utz was making a political point, perhaps a private one. Perhaps he was a victim of the funerary system and was offering the ritual sacrifice of a pharaoh unable to bury his treasures with him.

Anyway, George Stutter's film cut from Utz's Czechoslovakian boyhood to his old age from a mansion with a million rooms to a Prague flat where, thanks to tights squirrelled

away in Switzerland and (perhaps) a quiet deal with the authorities, he had managed to maintain his collection. Mostly, the action occurred in the last years of the Hussak regime, a period evoked in small, deft ways: far party cats nabbing the best fish in a restaurant, a friend trying to organise a funeral mass in a church officially closed to worshippers after 8.30am, functionaries cataloguing Utz's figures for the state museum that would inherit them. Perhaps it was to outwit a system he wrongly believed to be unfeatherable that he massacred his porcelain.

Then there was Brenda Fricker, exuding solidity and warmth as the maid whom Utz (an unconvincingly melodramatic touch) this had long ago saved from death. She had married him to get him a bigger flat, and was forced to watch while he pursued his second hobby: collecting the sexual scalps of lady operasingers.

There were only hints, but perhaps he had belatedly come to the same conclusion as a Henry James hero. Why had he squandered his life on art when love had all along been under his nose?

Whatever the answer, it all added up to a film the more absorbing for the intent, sorrowful and wonderfully inscrutable charisma of Mueller-Stahl. The supporting cast included Peter Riegert, the art-dealer who steamed out Utz's more superficial secrets, and,

best of all, Paul Scofield as Utz's oldest friend. To hear him cackling with glee to find "carp" transformed to "trap" on a dreary English-language menu, or defiantly announcing to the restaurant-at-large that he collected house-flies "because they are anarchists and individualists", was an unlooked-for plus.

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

**TOMORROW**  
How does it feel to be nominated for British and US Academy Awards?

The actress  
Kate Nelligan  
talks to Matt Wolf

## ANDREW DAVIS

conducts the BBC Symphony Orchestra and Chorus in Vaughan Williams's Symphony No. 6 in E minor and Britten's St Nicolas

Anthony Rolfe Johnson tenor

Barbican Centre  
Friday 20 March 7.45pm

Phone 071-638 8891  
for tickets (£4.00-£20.00)  
071-927 4714 for further information

BBC

**Tonight on BBC2 at 7.30pm:**  
**The one and only Franck Sonata.**



In tonight's Strings Masterclass, Simon Blendis plays the 3rd movement of Franck's Sonata.



Lloyds Bank Plc, 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3HS

### ARTS BRIEF

#### Victor's parade

**MISERABLE** competition! Even as Manchester prepares for the "British northern premiere" of the Boublil/Schonberg *Les Misérables*, at the Palace Theatre from April 14, comes news of another *Les Misérables*, opening at the Nottingham Playhouse. The latter is a straight play adaptation of Victor Hugo's novel, by the Irish dramatist Christina Reid. It runs from April 2 to 25, and uses local people as extras to man the barricades alongside the professional cast. The Cameron Mackintosh/Royal Shakespeare Company blockbuster has taken £4 million in bookings from eager Mancunians.

#### Pav goes north

**SHEFFIELD** will be the next British city to enjoy the Luciano Pavarotti road-show. The tenor has announced a concert in the new 11,500-seat Sheffield Arena on June 3, accompanied by the Hallé Orchestra. It will be his only show in England this year, though he did appear in Glasgow last month. While in Sheffield, Pavarotti will attend a dinner to raise money for the charity Birthright.

#### Auger surgery

**THE** American soprano Arleen Auger, one of the finest present-day singers of Mozart and baroque operas, has undergone surgery to remove a malignant growth from her cerebral cortex. She hopes to resume her career after a recovery period of between three and six months.

#### Last chance . . .

**THE** Victoria and Albert Museum's big show, "The Art of Death", was due to open more than a year ago but was put off because the Gulf war was supposed to make it untimely and possibly offensive. Difficult to see why, since the approach is far from frivolous — though inevitably the show has its funny moments. The objects collected are all connected somehow with the rituals surrounding death between 1500 and 1800. This informal Dance of Death may be observed at the V&A (071-938 8361) until Sunday.

# Upper house to outer limits



**Baroness Cox is a Tory peer with a mission: to relieve the victims of Nagorno-Karabakh. Alice Thompson met her before her latest mercy flight**

**E**mma Nicholson has done it: so have Glens Kinnock, Ann Chynd, Lynda Chalker and Ann Taylor. From Ethiopia to Kurdistan, women politicians on mercy missions seem to pop up in the most extraordinary and often violent places. They show care and compassion and dispense medicine and advice on their whistle-stop tours. They even know how to hold a baby and they make great news coverage for their respective parties.

Baroness Caroline Cox, a deputy speaker of the House of Lords, is different. She has not merely lent her services, she has thrown herself bodily into her cause. She feels so passionately about the plight of Nagorno-Karabakh, the bitterly disputed Armenian mountain enclave in Azerbaijan, that she has gone back to the region five times in the past nine months and will be there again by the time this newspaper has gone to print.

A diminutive woman, swamped by a heavy fringe, dark make-up, a lipstick-red suit and a beauteous smile, Baroness Cox met me in the House of Lords tearoom. She wolfed down teacakes and seemed so happily ensconced in a velvet chair that she looked more like a first-former on a school trip than a 54-year-old Tory peer with a mission.

Only a week before she had been battling through snow in the dark on her way to deliver medical goods to the people of Nagorno-Karabakh. More than 2,000 people have died in four years of fighting in the 1,700 square-mile enclave, making it the bloodiest of the ethnic feuds that helped to tear the Soviet Union apart.

Baroness Cox is alarmed by the reports of a massacre of Azerbaijani civilians in Khodjaly last month and by the alleged killing of 200 Armenians in reprisal. She is also worried about the treatment of hostages taken by on both sides.

But her main concern is for the 180,000 Armenian civilians in Karabakh, who make up more than 80 per cent of the population.

The Azerbaijanis have imposed a blockade, denying electricity, running water, fuel and medicines to the area. They are now using Grad multiple missile launchers on the civilians in the Karabakh capital of Stepanakert.

Each time Baroness Cox makes the journey from Armenia to

**'I do panic before I leave but the Lords pat me on the back'**

again, this time legally. She reported the grievances of the Azerbaijanis but felt there was an imbalance.

"The Azerbaijanis had a strong army presence, a well-run militia and a large stockpile of Soviet weapons. The Armenians did not have a comparable army."

Having filed her report, Baroness Cox might then have been content with an impassioned speech to the House of Lords. Instead, she went home to plan the finances for another trip. By her third visit last October the Soviet Union had disintegrated and the Armenians had begun fighting back. Civilians on both sides spent most of their time cowering in freezing cold, dark cellars.

In the village of Kirkejan, the Azerbaijanis live at the top and the Armenians at the bottom of a hill.

**Mercy mission: Baroness Cox's Armenian guide did not think a white flag would help, since the last man waving one was shot**

again, this time legally. She reported the grievances of the Azerbaijanis but felt there was an imbalance.

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**When parents split, mothers usually get the children, but advice is at hand for the distraught men**

## Fathers close to the brink

**E**arlier this month a frustrated father seized a shotgun and shot his former girlfriend and her parents before killing himself. The chain of events was apparently sparked off by a battle for contact with his three-year-old son.

Most of those reading the incident in the Sunday papers will have considered it a freak occurrence involving an irrationally crazed individual. But some fathers cut off from their children through divorce or separation believe they can understand such violent behaviour.

Kevin Kilcullen is one. "I am on the verge of a nervous breakdown because of the way my three-year-old daughter was taken from me at 15 months and I was denied all access to her," he says. "There are no more legal steps I can take and my anger is such that I'm thinking of illegal ones — like bashing down the door and snatching my child." Mr Kilcullen, who claims he was earning £100,000 a year as an insurance executive before his divorce, is now on the dole — which gives him some bitter satisfaction, he says, "since it means my ex-wife doesn't get any maintenance and I don't have to pay for my legal bills. I like it this way."

Despite, or possibly because of, his own anger and frustration, Mr Kilcullen is a counsellor with Families Need Fathers (FNF), an

organisation set up 18 years ago to fight for fathers' rights after separation or divorce. Bruce Lidington, the north London area organiser and a member of the national council of FNF, which claims 1,500 paid-up members, says, "I think every man in Families Need Fathers has been on the brink of either abducting a child or taking drastic action against either his ex or his ex's solicitor. We have men coming to us gibbering. Of course we always counsel against abduction or anything like that, because it doesn't benefit anyone. But how can you stand by a guy who's in the front line of a war and tell him he shouldn't fight?"

The Family Policy Studies

Centre says that 85 per cent of divorced fathers do not have custody of their children — whereas FNF members talk of 95 per cent. And while FNF claims that two-thirds of fathers lose all contact with their children within two years of divorce, the Family Policy Studies Centre feels that 40 per cent is a more realistic figure.

"Many of the violent events we read about," Mr Lidington alleges, "have contact wrangles behind them, and many of the other custody-battle cases which have made headlines for ending in violence or abduction involve members of Families Need Fathers."

Alan Hunter-Craig, a 55-



**Fighting mad: Kevin Kilcullen says he can understand the urge to take violent action**

year-old interior designer, still marvels at how being cut off from his son, now six, turned him into a criminal — but doesn't regret his desperate actions. "From being a law-abiding citizen I was suddenly being arrested for all sorts of things, once for having taken my son on holiday with me to Sicily, even though I brought him back voluntarily."

One of the oldest conciliation services in the country is the Bristol Family Conciliation Service, which began in 1974. Most couples go there voluntarily, to try to work out the best arrangements for their children in an amicable fashion. It is hoped that, under the more flexible new Children Act, which came into effect in October, no court orders regarding "residence" and "contact", the new terms which have replaced custody and access, need be made. Kay Begg, a

conciliator with the service, acknowledges that there is a powerful tide of anger that has to be stemmed. "We deal with so much anger and conflict," she says. "There's a lot of frustration and when people are frustrated and unable to communicate, as men often are, then it does erupt in violence. People of all classes and all education feel it, but a more articulate person often has more articulate ways of dealing with it."

John Akers, of the Birmingham Family Conciliation Service, founded a decade later, observes: "A man may appear to neglect his children, and his wife, very reasonably might say, 'Well, why should you see them, you

down  
with  
your  
kems

**Young,  
gifted,  
male**

**Women still play  
second fiddle**

**W**omen make excellent novelists. They paint well. Some have gained fame on stage and screen. But they never make good composers. That, at least, is what might be deduced by anybody in the Barbican Hall tonight, where the final of the Lloyds Bank Young Composer Award takes place. There are 12 finalists, all male.

The panel of six eminent musicians who selected them are also all men. But they are not altogether to be blamed. More than 70 portfolios were received from composers under the age of 22: six were from women. The figures have stunned producers organising the event, an adjunct to the BBC Young Musician of the Year competition.

"I had always assumed the prejudice against female composers had disappeared," was the comment of Roy Tipping, executive producer. "I just don't have an explanation."

Others do. First, there is the still crushing weight of tradition. Until this century women were simply not allowed to be composers. The most famous instance was Clara Schumann, Robert's wife, who wrote music arguably as imaginative as her husband's in the middle of the 19th century, but was forced to keep most of it to herself. The burden of this "great composers are male" assumption has taken decades to shift: clearly, there is still some way to go.

The overwhelming male ethos of the music profession is not helping. Girls are usually in the majority in Britain's excellent youth orchestras, right up to the National Youth Orchestra. But something happens after that: in professional orchestras, men outnumber women on average by five to one. The world's most famous orchestra, the Vienna Philharmonic, still employs no women musicians.

What of psychological differences between men and women? Young composers do not exist in a vacuum: to get anywhere, they must push, coerce, plead and bargain for performances. Aggression and self-confidence may not count for more than musical ability (which is surely gender-blind), but they do matter. Are such qualities still a male preserve?

Of course, there are isolated signs of change. Judith Weir would now be on the list of top British composers of any music critic (most of whom, incidentally, are men). The London-based European Women's Orchestra has pioneered a welcome "positive discrimination" in its programming. English National Opera now has a woman, Sian Edwards, at its musical helm.

Nevertheless, tonight's all-male proceedings ought to shame the music profession. If a new Beethoven came among us, would she ever get a performance?

RICHARD MORRISON

All aboard

Karelia  
10.28

**"My stories were all written with a moral purpose. The moral effect of one of them has now been questioned in a disagreement between the county inspector for English and a single councillor in Kent."**

Ted Hughes writes about his fables for children in this Friday's TES



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TES

haven't been a particularly good father, you haven't been there for them." He may have been out working, providing, not appreciating that what the family wanted was a bit of emotional support and companionship. But then he misses them grievously."

Mr Akers hopes that the Children Act, which puts the best interests of the child above the interests of all other parties, will help to calm some of the anger. "Often men come to us resigned to the fact that they are going to lose their children," he says. "But that looks on children as possessions. It's useful to understand the Children Act: that you don't win or lose children — you share them."

**H**e believes that shared children, who might spend alternate weeks with each parent, are the happiest. But Jane Simpson, the vice-chairman of the Solicitors' Family Law Association, disapproves of many such arrangements. "They are rarely in the best interest of the children, because they don't know where their home is. And it requires so much co-operation between the parents that they almost might as well have stayed married. We believe the ideal would be free movement between the two, with the mother and father living close but the child having one main residence."

Mrs Simpson also feels that the Children Act will not help to regulate the sort of behaviour of a mother that can make fathers so angry, because the parent with whom the child lives can always poison the child's mind against the other if he or she wants to and no law is going to stop that. All the law can do is try to be as fair as possible — and there isn't a universal view of what's fair."

VICTORIA MCKEE

# Down with your hems



Left: sculpted pink wool coat over long, skinny, black jersey skirt by Jean Muir. Above: Vivienne Westwood suit



Left: Arabella Pollen's long-line suit with mock leopard collar and cuffs. Below: fake-fur jacket with buttoned leather sleeves and long red skirt by John Richmond. All clothes from autumn/winter collections

**T**he long, skinny skirt is now a fashion fact. For a trend spotted a couple of seasons ago, it has certainly taken its time to arrive. It slinked down the catwalks in Paris recently, and again in Milan last week. Baring inches of leg with a side slit or two, it can look just as seductive as its sassy short sister. After a weekend of designer shows in London, however, this latest reincarnation of the mid-calf-length skirt has come back to its roots.

Two years ago, when hemlines were universally high, the first new long skirts were seen in a Vivienne Westwood collection. Like platform shoes and the manish shirt and tie that exaggerates so perfectly the prevailing Dietrich trouser suit (currently fashion's strongest New Look), the long skirt is yet another fashion kick-started by Ms Westwood. With their hobbling grip on the knees and odd, flipped-out pleats, Westwood's tweed skirts did not sell to many women back in 1990. At that moment, the short skirt became mainstream and the avant-garde began to experiment with leggings, trousers and, finally, today's new long skirt.

Meanwhile, Ms Westwood,

## The long skirt has arrived and, for the first time in years, fashion has a brand-new look, Liz Smith reports

voted British designer of the Year in 1990 and 1991 ("Good for the overdraft facility," she says), continues to keep two shops flourishing in London (one in Mayfair, the other her original sloping-floor shop at Worlds End, Chelsea) and her clothes sell surprisingly well in Harrods, as well as the Browns and Joseph chains. John Fairchild, publisher of the American fashion bible *Women's Wear Daily*, ranks her among the contemporary fashion greats, along with St Laurent, Lagerfeld, Armani, et al. She certainly commands the devotion of Yves, Karl, Giorgio and Azzedine Alaia, who all discover they have a fresh new look for 1992 in the longer hemline and have the sense to make it wearable.

Arabella Pollen, who showed a streamlined collection in London at the weekend — City-striped trouser suits, long curly jackets, judo-seamed skin-tight trousers, military-style bonding on trouser suits for night, all in neutral shades of camel, stone and black — believes the long skirt has arrived: "For the first time in years fashion has

given her lower-priced Pollen B line a more polished, commercial thrust. On his appointment as chairman of the British Fashion Council last year, Sir Ralph Halpern announced that his aim was to forge links between designers and the industry. The tie-up between Courtaulds and Ms Pollen is a measure of his success, as well as a tribute to Ms Pollen's talents as a designer who built up a loyal clientele in the ten years that she struggled on her own.

John Richmond cuts his long skirts on a high-waisted corset basque and fastens them with buckled straps. Known for his painted and embroidered motorbike leathers, which have a cult following with London's club culture, his new look is switched from the heavily zipped and studded Hell's Angel to more supple leather styles, worn with flared hipster trousers. "My designs are out of the mainstream and little affected by a recession," he says.

Tomasz Starzewski's customers do not look as if they are feeling the pinch of fashion's new austereities, either. "They asked me to give them more opulent clothes," he says of his Zhivago-inspired embroidered collection with



fur trimmings. The pearl embroideries have been hand-worked in Paris. He has had the sense, however, to create a less expensive line of evening clothes which will sell in stores around the country and America, as well as rather off-beat country tweeds for Swaine, Adeney & Brigg, in Piccadilly.

The choice of long or short is, naturally, on offer from designers everywhere. Caroline Charles, one of Britain's most commercially successful designers, with a solid, home-based clientele, opened her show with a strong statement on the new long skirt. In vibrant scarlet, from the muffler at the neck to tights and shoes, she showed long narrow skirts that wrap, for ease of movement, as well as gored and flared styles that swirl out at mid-calf to show a froth of black lace ruffles underneath.

The rest of her daywear, however, was short. "It's all about having the option to choose. I have done longer skirts for ages as well as short, and both sell," she says.

Paris designers have the last word, as usual. The prêt-à-porter shows open there tomorrow, in which the long skirt, with the trouser suit, will be finally accepted as fashion's New Look.

## All aboard for the London Ark

Ralph Erskine will revolutionise office life with his city within a glass bubble

remained ever since, creating a "social architecture" with housing projects, community centres and universities.

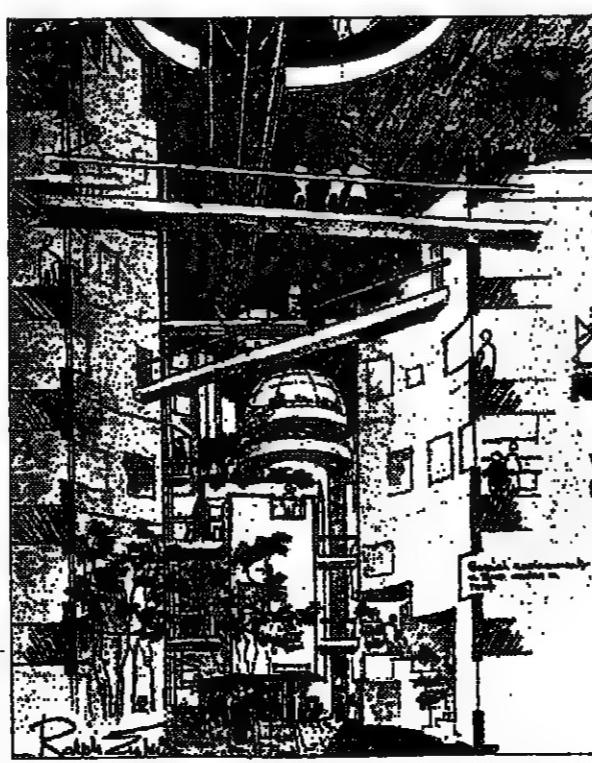
His instinct, with any design, is to create points of human contact. "Most offices are like supermarkets. You go through a turnstile and grab your food but never talk to anyone. What I like are the markets in Arab countries full of life, bustle and theatre. I find medieval and oriental towns much more interesting than baroque ones with their straight streets and strict hierarchy. I don't like gridiron plans. I like complexity."

Mr Erskine's first sketches lacked that complexity, he says. They had the feel of an "old cockpit" — but without the cockpit. "It was like an Olympic stadium without the Olympics. So I put an inner building in the middle of the space, so people could talk from one gallery to another."

The focal point of the ground floor is a circular bar. "In most offices you are always sat down at the entrance and made to wait. My idea is that visitors would be brought here, allowed to order a drink and unwind," says Mr Erskine. On every floor there are similar places to sit, talk, hold meetings or relax away from individual workstations.

Instead of being shepherd directly to the main bank of lifts, visitors are tempted to explore immediately up a narrow winding stair, just to the right of reception, which threads through to the centre of the building.

Alternatively, they can take the glass-bubble lift which



Drawing-board: one of Ralph Erskine's sketches

gives them a breathtaking panorama of the entire space before bursting straight through the roof to provide 180-degree views over south London. The final lift-stop is the observation tower, three levels above the main building. "The view at night is fantastic," says Mr Erskine. "The river glints in the moonlight and there is an endless stream of moving lights on the flyover and along the underground tracks."

Descend to level nine and the sensation is that of being in a giant cable-car station



Exterior, from the flyover was personalised. Today they are all in dark suits, totally regimented." The Apeldoorn interior was in grey concrete. By contrast, the Ark is all curtain glass, brilliant white walls and pale Oregon pine.

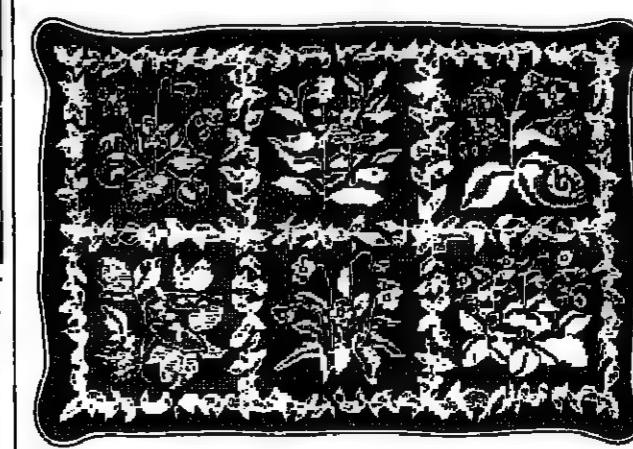
"I was very struck when I first came to Sweden. It was all white, natural wood, linen. The materials of a very rich, peasant society. And I have always enjoyed the fantastic play of light you get down into a white building."

Erskine's great hope is that Ake Larson finds the right tenant. "I did a similar building in Gothenburg. It was let to a construction firm. Within three weeks they said it totally changed people's behaviour. Suddenly everyone was talking to each other."

It is said that architects produce their most interesting work before the age of 40. Erskine, at 77, has confounded it. Any potential tenants currently doing their sums should add in a healthy revenue, for evening lets of what could be London's most amazing new party venue.

MARCUS BINNEY

## A CUSHION OF HERBAL SQUARES FROM EHRMAN TAPESTRY



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MONDAY MARCH 16 1992

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## All the school's a stage

**David Tyler visits the performing arts school that waits to see whether politics will alter its future**

**S**tudents with stars in their eyes will take a close interest in the general election. Their school, the only state comprehensive to concentrate on the performing arts, is one of 13 city technology colleges in England and Wales that will be handed back to local authorities if Labour wins.

The Performing Arts and Technology school in Croydon, south London, was set up by the British Record Industry Trust (Brit), a charitable organisation formed by the British Phonographic Industry. Large record companies have raised £2 million of the total £10 million cost and intend to give more. Other contributions come from smaller companies.

Lessons start at 8.30am. The restaurant is open for breakfast from 7.30am. Theoretically, lessons end at 5pm on Mondays and Wednesdays, 4pm on Tuesdays and Thursdays and 1pm on Fridays, but many children stay late to complete work.

The academic year consists of five eight-week terms with two-week breaks and a four-week break in the summer. The staff, says Regena Nichols, one of two vice-principals, use the first week of their two-week break to work on their course and keep administration up to date.

Miss Nichols, a former senior teacher at an all-girls comprehensive, says: "We are a school for the arts and in this country in the past we tended to marginalise the arts in our schools."

Torsten Friedag, the other vice-principal and a former deputy head of a comprehensive, concedes that the Brit is not a "normal school".

Mr Friedag believes there is a need for other similar schools throughout Britain. "We offer our students a broad education but ensure that they end up with qualifications they could not easily get elsewhere," he says.

The school opened with 126 14-year-olds and 180 16-year-olds in September, a year late because of building delays. The school allows pupils to enter at 14 and 16 only



Living the role: two of the older pupils take part in a practical session in a drama workshop at the performing arts specialist school

and expects to have its maximum 720 by September 1993. Students at 16 are taken from all over Britain but the younger students are expected to live within one hour's travel, though this may have to be reconsidered.

"Punctuality leaves a lot to be desired but it is not the students' fault as they are sometimes let down by buses and trains," says Anne Rumney, the principal. "About a third of our students get up at 6am and are still here at 8pm. The kids and staff work too hard, but students want to finish work and the staff will find the time."

Alongside mainstream GCSE subjects, the school offers drama, dance, music, recording, video, and radio and television as part of the performing arts syllabus, which occupies a third of the teaching time. After 16, students spend about 60 per cent of their time on their own specialisation.

**T**he performance itself would be developed in the specialist performing arts and English subjects. The school is the first of its kind dedicated to the education and vocational training for the performing arts and the technology that

make performances possible. There is a 500-seat theatre, sound and video studios. Television and video studios are planned. On entering the school, students join a mixed-ability tutor group with a year tutor. Homework can mean working on a word processor or recording music on a cassette recorder as well as the more traditional writing, reading and research.

Most students say they are working harder than they did in their previous schools but say they get used to it and anyway are able to follow the subjects in which they are genuinely interested and have opportunities for practical work. They all want to work in the entertainment industry either as performers or behind the scenes.

Lewis Whitewall, aged 15, came from a secondary school in Wallington, Surrey. He is taking GCSEs in technology, graphics, drama, French, the performing

arts, English, mathematics, science and the humanities. Lewis, who is dyslexic, says: "I was not enjoying my old school very well and not getting much help. I like drama, music and graphics and singing and would like to learn an instrument."

Camille Wagstaff, aged 16, has come to the school with a friend from Heckmondwike Grammar School, West Yorkshire. She had heard about the school after seeing the Brit music awards on television.

Camille is studying stage craft, set design and performance in three two-year BTEC courses and hopes to become a performer. She is also studying conversational French and make-up.

Mrs Rumney will not talk politics but emphasises that she sees her school as part of the state system provided by Croydon council. "We have good relations with the local authority," she says.

## Volunteers who adopt the right spirit

**Will the Prince of Wales's scheme to help young people play their part in society fulfil its vision?**

Polly McNeil would like to be a community artist. She has walked, shovelled gravel and waved a paintbrush towards her goal. Now, after a 12-week "personal development" course, she feels she is significantly closer to it.

Miss McNeil, aged 21, from Dundee, is one of 600 young people to have enrolled in the Prince's Trust Volunteers programme, which was devised by the Prince of Wales to foster responsibility, civic pride and a teamwork spirit in people aged 16 to 24.

The initiative, now 18-months old, is halfway through its pilot phase. More than £750,000 has been spent setting up 30 centres, and the programme is near the point at which the organisers must decide whether it can afford to meet its targets.

Recession, unemployment, lack of private sponsorship and public indifference have all conspired to make the birth of the venture difficult. The venture has been accused of being a diversion to the real issue of youth unemployment. The organisers, however, insist that it is on course.

Miss McNeil, who had been unemployed since leaving

school, was invited to join after doing voluntary community art work on Dundee housing estates. She joined 17 young men and women, coordinated by a skills centre.

For 12 weeks, during which she was unpaid but continued to receive state benefit, she worked with the rest on group projects, spent a week in the Scottish mountains, learnt first aid, helped to restore a children's holiday chale and attended lectures. Seven weeks were spent on work experience at the McManus museums and art galleries in Dundee, where she learns skills useful for her long-term goal.

The programme is intended to draw on our leadership potential, decision-making, communication skills and teamwork in young people whose chances of learning these qualities in a job are dimly low. "It gave me confidence, especially in handling people," Miss McNeil says. "I found that working alongside others for so long raised my levels of

tolerance levels. I learnt to accept people with different views and backgrounds." Miss McNeil has since found a job as a filing clerk.

The lack of jobs for young people and retrenchment by employers dog the infant volunteer programme. Making unemployed and employed young people in a group, as well as people from different backgrounds, is an essential part of the course.

The scheme also needs employers' support if it is to continue to expand and meet the prince's eventual aim of 100,000 participants by the end of the century. Every employer pays £1,200 towards the training cost.

Elizabeth Crowther-Hunt, the director of the Prince's Trust Volunteers, is disappointed at the number of employers taking part. "We are attracting more unemployed than employed young people. We are trying to improve the position," she says.

In Sheffield, where young

people have helped at a school for the disabled, built a games room for the mentally handicapped and saved a play scheme from closure, employers are enthusiastic.

Mike Ellis, the director of Sheffield's Savacentre hypermarket, has sponsored four unemployed school-leavers through the course and then given them jobs afterwards. "It gives them confidence, motivation and the ability to work in teams," he says.

The organisers rely heavily on the goodwill of voluntary organisations and professionals such as the police. In every centre, a grant from the Prince's Trust buys a team leader. Otherwise time is given free.

At present 14 areas of Britain are covered and six will be added this year. There will then be 50 centres. The plan is to train between 2,500 and 3,000 young people a year by the end of 1993, but will the prince's vision be fulfilled?

"Our job is to find the formula to do that," Ms Crowther-Hunt says. "In particular, we are charged with finding one that is not totally based on charity."

**MICHAEL DURHAM**



Showing a sense of responsibility: Louise Hill, of the Southwark group in south London, helps an elderly woman

## Tories gamble on teachers' votes

**WILL education policy be a plus or a minus for the Conservatives? I do not suggest people will let this or any other policy determine their vote. However, all the parties wish to be judged on the education issue.**

The Conservatives began radical reform, defining the "educational establishment" as the root cause of the system's failure. Perhaps they hoped rank-and-file teachers would join them in attacking the "trendy theorists", teachers' union leaders and partisan local politicians, whom they lumped together under the establishment banner. If so, it was a vain hope.

In orchestrating concern about education, Conservative education secretaries have sprayed snapshots on all who work in schools and colleges. Temper has risen as fast as morale has fallen. When the

Conservatives took power in 1979, they assumed teachers were socialists who were bound to be hostile to them. In reality, nothing was further from the truth. Then a poll in *The Times Educational Supplement* showed that primary teachers were mainly Conservative —

59 per cent, compared with 27 per cent Labour and 14 per cent Liberal. Among secondary teachers, the Conservative percentage was 45, Labour 40, and Liberal 15. At the 1983 election, the Conservatives remained strong among primary teachers (49 per cent).

The new SDP had raised the third-party voting intentions to 23 per cent among primary and 31 per cent among secondary teachers. Among secondary teachers the Conservatives had the strongest support with 39 per cent.

Four years later, when the Conservatives proposed their reforms, the poll showed a remarkable shift of opinion from the Conservatives to the SDP, which was backed by 52

per cent of primary and 41 per cent of secondary teachers. Conservative support in both groups had fallen to 24.

In a recent Gallup poll commissioned by the National Association of School Masters Union of Women Teachers Conservative support had fallen to 17 per cent in both groups. Labour led with 47·48 per cent. Liberal Democrat support was 22 per cent.

The most remarkable change has been among primary teachers, where the Conservatives have squandered goodwill. Ordinary, apolitical, professional teachers have turned on the Conservatives. One of these is Geoff Burgess, the head of St Mary's school, Bridport, Dorset, who sent other primary heads a copy of his open letter to Kenneth Clarke.

He writes: "I have taught in five different decades in grant-aided, grammar, comprehensive and secondary modern schools in this country and abroad ... I write in desperation at the frenetic, horribly misinformed and deeply insulting statements and actions for which you and your predecessors are responsible. To seek to make political capital out of the lives of young children is beneath contempt ... I do not recognise the grotesque parody which you use to describe what happens in schools."

Many feel as he does. Mr Clarke's genial pugnacity strikes them as old-fashioned arrogance. Their anger may benefit the Conservatives, telling voters that the government has been bold enough to challenge a profession that is complacent and has fallen down on the job.

The political calculation, however, turns on whether the alienation of the million people in the public education system is more than offset by the political friends the Conservatives have made with radical change.

## UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES Chair in Tropical Horticulture

**Applications are invited for the post of Professor of Tropical Horticulture and Director of Agricultural Research Station, Barbados. The Chair has been established in the Department of Biology of the Faculty of Natural Sciences at the Cave Hill Campus, through the efforts of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. The successful applicant should have the ability to organise practical and academic training in tropical horticulture as well as the practical horticulture skills necessary for the management of the Tropical Botanic Garden.**

The successful candidate will also be expected to develop relevant research programmes in collaboration with the Department of Biology (Barbados) and the Faculty of Agriculture (Trinidad). SALARY - In the range £60,000-£64,000 per annum.

Up to five full-time equivalent positions per annum. TERMINATION: Special allowance up to £6,000 for shipment of academic books and teaching/research equipment on completion of contract. HOLIDAYS AND ACCOMMODATION: 20% of basic salary or optional housing allowance of 20% of basic salary to staff making own housing arrangements. LVI contribution of £1,000 per annum. PENSION: Superannuation Scheme, Annual study and Travel Grant for self, spouse and up to three children. Block Grant up to £60,000 per annum.

Detailed applications (three copies) giving full details of qualifications and experience, date of birth, marital status and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent as soon as possible to the Secretary, Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 64 St. Margaret's, Westminster, London SW1P 4EE, UK. The last date for receipt of applications is 15 April 1992. Further particulars may also be obtained from: Associate Secretary (414-224), Administration of Commonwealth Universities, 36 Gt. Titchmarsh Square, London WC1H 9FF, UK.

## EDUCATION

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Contour Schools Supplies Ltd  
Telford Road, Bicester, Oxon OX6 0TS**

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**The following scholarships are offered to boys and girls who will be under 14 on the 1st September 1992:**

**Eight Academic Scholarships worth up to 30% of current fees. Examinations on the 11th, 12th and 13th May 1992.**

**One Art Scholarship worth up to 33% of current fees. Examination on the 13th May 1992.**

**(Scholarships may be supplemented by means-tested bursaries.)**

**In addition to these scholarships, a number of bursaries of more limited value may be offered to boys and girls whose all-round abilities will enrich the School.**

**For further details and application form, please contact the Headmaster's Secretary, Bryanston School, Blandford, Dorset DT11 0PZ, or telephone 01258-452722.**

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

### UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK LECTURESHIP IN LAW

**The School of Law is committed to the study of law in a broad social context reflecting national and international issues. The School welcomes applicants with interests in any area of law; it is particularly eager to develop its undergraduate and graduate teaching in the broad field of the environment, including land use regulation, pollution control, environmental protection, urban development and the exploitation of natural resources. There will be the opportunity for interdisciplinary work in the University's newly formed Ecumenical Analysis and Management Unit.**

**Salary on the Lecture Grade A/B scale: £12,460 - £23,739 p.a.**

**Applicants must be in possession of a first class honours degree in law or a related discipline, or an equivalent qualification.**

**Applications are invited for a position as Assistant Professor (Adjunct) of British and American literature at Aalborg University, Denmark. Special attention will be given to candidates with interests in the relations between literature and culture, social and political history and / or in literary theory and methodology.**

**Tenure will be for four years, beginning 1st August or 1st September 1992. Responsibilities include research, six to eight hours of teaching per week (28 weeks per year), thesis and term project supervision, examinations, and various non-teaching duties.**

**Applicants must either hold a PhD degree or have completed postgraduate research equivalent to a PhD thesis. The appraisal of the applicants' qualifications will be based primarily on the assessment by a selection committee, of their written work (published or in manuscript), which must be submitted with the application. All applicants will receive a copy of the selection committee's assessment report and recommendation.**

**Further details may be obtained from Professor Ulf Hedstrom, Department of Languages and Intercultural Studies, Aalborg University, P.O.Box 159, DK-9100 Aalborg, Denmark. (Tel: +45 98158522. Fax: +45 98157303).**

**Applications - including a curriculum vitae, a summary of teaching and research experience and interests, a bibliography, and publications and manuscripts (all in triplicate) - should be sent to: Aalborg University, Faculty of Arts, P.O.Box 159, DK-9100 Aalborg, Denmark. The closing date for application is 28 April 1992.**

**UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE  
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS  
LECTURES IN ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS**

**Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer which is available from 1st September 1992. The main appointment will be required to contribute generally to the wide range of courses in Engineering Mathematics provided for students in the Faculty of Engineering, from Foundation Year level to postgraduates. In addition to the main appointment, the post holder will be required to teach in the Department of Mathematics. Opportunities for research include involvement with other departments in the Faculty in areas of mutual interest, whether in the form of collaborative projects or in the joint supervision of research students. The post holder will be required to contribute to the teaching of first year students in the Faculty. The staff establishment of the Department has always included both engineers and mathematicians.**

**Salary will be an appropriate point on either the Lecturer Grade A scale: £12,860 - £17,827 or Lecturer Grade B scale: £18,572 - £22,789 p.a. according to qualifications and experience.**

**Further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Personnel, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, who will also supply application forms (2 copies). Together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged not later than 10th April 1992.**

**Please quote reference: T/02888.**

## House of Lords

## Payment in lieu not wages

Delaney v Staples (trading as De Montfort Recruitment) Before Lord Templeman, Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Ackner, Lord Goff of Chelmsley and Lord Browne-Wilkinson [Speeches March 12]

Where an employer summarily dismissed an employee without the employee's agreement, and tendered a payment in lieu of proper notice that payment was not "wages" within the definition in section 7 of the Wages Act 1986.

Whereas on a dismissal of an employee the summary procedure of the industrial tribunal was available for unpaid wages in the ordinary sense, claims relating to the failure to give proper notice and payments in lieu of notice would have to be brought in the county court.

That conclusion produced an untidy and unsatisfactory result and the situation called for fresh consideration by minister to make an order under section 131 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 as to confer jurisdiction on industrial tribunals to deal with claims for breaches of contract.

The House of Lords held dismissing an appeal by the employee, Miss Mary Delaney, from the Court of Appeal (Lord Donaldson of Lymington, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Ralph Gibson and Lord Justice Nicholls) (*The Times* January 9, 1991; [1991] 2 QB 47), which had allowed in part Miss Delaney's appeal from the Employment Appeal Tribunal (Mr Justice W. M. T. S. Batho and M. C. Blythyn) (*The Times* February 8, 1989; [1990] ICR 364) and ordered that Miss Delaney was entitled to recover from her employer, Mr R. J. Staples (trading as De Montfort Recruitment), her claim for unpaid commission and holiday pay but that the industrial tribunal was right in deciding that it had no jurisdiction to adjudicate on non-payment of moneys in lieu of notice.

Mr Robin Allen, Mr Martin Westgate and Mr Thomas Kibling for Miss Delaney; Mr Staples did not appear and was not represented; Mr W. Robert Griffiths as *amicus curiae*.

Lord BROWNE-WILKINSON said that Miss Delaney was employed by Mr Staples as a recruitment consultant at a wage of £125 a week plus 6 per cent commission.

Her employment started on February 11, 1988. She was entitled to receive one week's notice under section 49 of the 1986 Act but was dismissed without notice on September 9, 1988.

On that date she was given a cheque for £82 "in lieu of notice". But before the cheque was pre-

sented it was stopped by Mr Staples who claimed that he had discovered that she was in breach of her duty of confidentiality.

Miss Delaney's weekly pay was apparently up to date but she claimed that there was due to her commission of £18 and accrued holiday pay of £37.50.

Although the sums at stake were small, the questions raised were of considerable practical importance. If Mrs Delaney was not entitled to proceed in the industrial tribunal under the 1986 Act, she could sue Mr Staples for breach of her contract of employment in dismissing her without the one week's notice to which she was entitled. But since the industrial tribunal had no jurisdiction to entertain claims for damages for breach of contract, such proceeding would have to be brought in the county court.

In a large number of cases, claims arising from the termination of employment related only to the employer's failure to pay accrued wages or sums in lieu of notice. It would, therefore, obviously be convenient if such disputes could be resolved comparatively simply in the industrial tribunal rather than through the courts.

The proper answer turned on the special definition of "wages" in section 7 of the 1986 Act. But it was important to approach such definition bearing in mind the normal meaning of that word.

The essential characteristic of wages was that they were consideration for work done or to be done under a contract of employment. If a payment was not referable to an obligation on the part of the employee under a contract of employment it was not a payment of wages.

That conclusion produced an untidy and unsatisfactory result and the situation called for fresh consideration by minister to make an order under section 131 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 as to confer jurisdiction on industrial tribunals to deal with claims for breaches of contract.

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## Law Report March 16 1992

## Court of Appeal

## Man in charge was not manager

**Regina v Boal (Francis)**  
Before Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Simon Brown and Mr Justice Owen  
[Judgment March 13]

An employee in charge of a shop while the general manager was away on a week's holiday, was not a "manager" for the purposes of section 23 of the Fire Precautions Act 1971 so as to be guilty of criminal offences for breach of the premises' fire certificate.

The Court of Appeal held in a reserved judgment allowing an appeal by Francis Stephen Boal, employed by W. & G. Foyles Ltd, booksellers, Charing Cross Road, London, against his convictions at Middlesex Guildhall Crown Court Judge Lowe and a jury in 1990.

Boal had pleaded guilty to three offences, was convicted of seven, acquitted of one and was sentenced to three months imprisonment suspended for 12 months.

Section 23 provides: "(1) Where a person is in charge of a body corporate it shall be attributable to that body corporate if the person is in charge of the body corporate in the course of carrying on its business." (2) "In charge" means "in charge of a body corporate ... to be attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate ... he as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of that offence."

Mr Kevin De Haan, who did not appear below, for the appellant: Mr Wimid Pawlik for the Crown.

He had pleaded guilty to three offences, was convicted of seven, acquitted of one and was sentenced to three months imprisonment suspended for 12 months.

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Mr De Haan submitted that the court had been misled by the single judge's interpretation of section 23.

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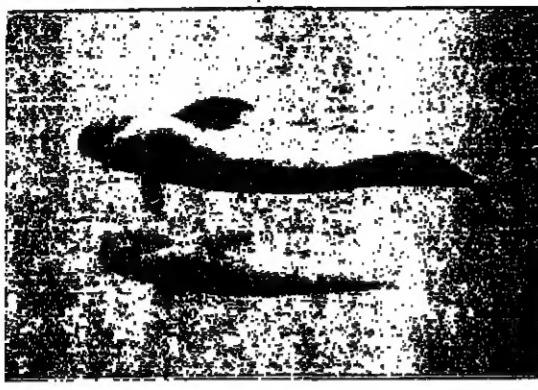
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## BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax (61622) 6.30 Breakfast News (57774790)  
9.05 The High Chaparral Western adventure series (1544535)  
9.55 A Day in the Life of... an Airline Pilot (6932806)  
10.00 News, regional news and weather (8706957) 10.15 Playdays (s) (836582) 10.25 Paddington Peas. Cartoon (r) (7073784) 10.35 Gibberish. Kenny Everett tests the wit and improvisation skills of two teams of celebrities (8313516)  
11.00 News, regional news and weather 11.05 Rosemary Conley answers slimming questions at Sheffield's Meadowhall Shopping Centre (392177) 11.30 People Today with Miriam Stoppard and Adnan Melis (9731790), including at 12.00 News, regional news and weather 12.20 Pebble Mill. The actor Tom Courtenay talks about his stage and screen career. Music is provided by Gerry and the Pacemakers (2488719) 12.55 Regional news and weather (5008393)  
1.00 One O'Clock News and weather (11600)  
1.30 Neighbours (Ceefax) (s) (9142023)  
1.50 Going for Gold. Henry Kelly hosts the European quiz show (4937159)  
2.15 Knave Landing: A Many Splendoured Thing. Dallas-style intrigue on the west coast (3579429)  
3.00 The Old Couple. American comedy series about two mismatched inmates Starring Tony Randall and Jack Klugman (8732871)  
3.25 Bazaar. Nervy Hughes with handi tips and ideas (8821806)  
3.50 Children's BBC Criville and Cuddles (6341059) 3.55 Radio Roo (s) (6223326) 4.10 The Story of Doctor Dolittle. Bernard Cribbins reads a story for Jackanory (s) (5827142) 4.25 Fantastic Max (r) (4647252) 4.35 Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles. (Ceefax) (279918) 5.00 Newround (5640061) 5.05 Blue Peter. (Ceefax) (s) (8500177)  
5.35 Neighbours (r) (Ceefax) (s) (354332) Northern Ireland: Inside Ulster  
6.00 Six O'Clock News and weather (871)  
6.30 Regional News Magazines (351). Northern Ireland: Neighbours (r) (Ceefax)  
7.00 Wogan Among Terry's guests is Nichola Lyndhurst who plays Rodney in Only Fools and Horses (92289)  
7.30 Watchdog. Sue Bishop reports on the legal blow dealt to people whose lives have been affected by the use of tranquillisers (555)  
8.00 Hubert. Karl Howman stars as the enigmatic handyman to Geraldine McEwan's cantankerous spinster. (Ceefax) (s) (1827)



Underwater blues: family life of the pilot whale (8.30pm)

8.30 Wildlife on One Little Leviathans. Underwater documentary about the close-knit and well-organised family life of the pilot whale. Narrated by David Attenborough. (Ceefax) (s) (3622)  
9.00 Nine O'Clock News. Regional news and weather (536245)  
9.50 Panorama. David Dimbleby charts a debate on the issues that will determine the outcome of the general election (19719) 10.10 Scan  
10.30 Cagney and Lacey: Post Partum. A West Point cadet is held on a narcotics charge. Starring Sharon Gless, Tyne Daly and Andrew Bryant (r) (Ceefax) (s) (818055). Northern Ireland: 10.40 Sessions from the Past  
11.20 Gardens by Design. In the last of the series, David Stevens compares domestic plots with Stowe's landscaped gardens in Buckinghamshire, and looks at the work of two alternative designers (r) (730413) Northern Ireland: 11.35 The Sky at Night  
11.50 Advice Shop. A report on the quality of life attainable by people living on a basic state pension (r) (493245). Northern Ireland: 11.55 Advice Shop  
12.10am News (650603) 12.15 Close  
2.00 The Way Ahead. The ninth of 12 programmes explaining this April's benefits for the disabled (6504123). Ends at 2.15

## BBC 2

8.00 News (955974)  
8.15 Westminster (9476897)  
8.30 Boating Butler. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal (r) (15448)  
9.00 Daytime on Two: Educational programmes (3750207)  
9.00 News and weather (7410096) followed by Storytime (r) (5685335)  
9.15 The Best Rooms in the House. Vivian White visits the private apartments belonging to the Speaker of the House of Commons (3497871). Northern Ireland: Our Roving Reporter: 2.20 Harry and the Hendersons  
9.30 News and weather (3346784) followed by Village Praise. Pam Rhodes visits the former mining community of Rhosllannerchogog in north Wales (r). (Ceefax) (s) (6945784)  
9.40 Glynn Christian's Serendipity. On today's menu is fish in Sri Lankan cuisine and rice-flour pancakes (4486429) 3.50 News and weather, regional news and weather (4302413)  
9.45 Catchword: Paul Coia hosts the word game (264)  
9.40 Slow Boat From Surabaya. Jack Pizzey investigates Thai diplomacy (r). (Ceefax) (22413)  
9.50 Film '92 with Barry Norman (r) (s) (600)  
9.55 The Addams Family: Gomez the Politician (b/w). In a topical episode, election fever grips the household. Starring John Astin. (Ceefax) (202516)  
9.55 Deaf It: The Frash Prince of Bell Air (537325) followed at 6.50 by Open to Question (644239)  
9.10 Young Musician of the Year: Masterclasses (s) (197887)  
9.10 Horizon. Reporting on fusion power. (Ceefax) (s) (194239)  
9.00 The Mary Whitehouse Experience. Comedy revue (s) (8158)



Pub crawl growing old disgracefully in south Wales (9.30pm)

9.30 The Old Devils  
● CHOICE: Kingsley Amis's novel about growing old disgracefully in south Wales comes to television with a screenplay by Andrew Davies of *House of Cards* and a hand-picked cast of seasoned players. That few of them are Welsh is happily no handicap. John Stride plays the womanising television star who returns to his roots with his handsome wife (Sheila Allen) and proceeds to disrupt the routine of pub crawls and alcoholic coffee mornings enjoyed by a group of old friends from the 1950s. As in the book there is a lack of narrative drive and the humour comes in irregular bursts. But the comic melancholy of the piece is admirably conveyed in Davies's pointed script and understated performances from the ever dependable James Grout and Bernard Hepton. The late Ray Smith shines in his final screen role. (Ceefax) (633933)  
10.20 Crosses  
● CHOICE: This team responsible for *Uncleverness* offers a new series of ten-minute films designed to widen the creative interests of ten-year-olds and music. While Uncleverness had a documentary slant, *Crosses* leans towards the imagination. Seven writers contribute essays on things which obsess them, starting with Sam Maitland on what she sees as the inexpressible link between beauty and danger. Her text, spoken by the actress Tide Swinton, ranges over childhood memories of fireworks, the Spanish conquistadores and their search for El Dorado and the metamorphosis of caterpillar into butterfly. The words are embellished by a busy and inventive visual style, creating a thinking person's pop video in which content manages to hold its own with style. (Ceefax) (725143)  
10.30 Newsnight (451671)  
11.25 The Late Show (s) (496142) 12.05am Weather (7181475)  
12.10 Open University. Piping Hot (83017). Ends at 12.30

Videoplus+ and the Video PlusCodes  
The numbers now appearing next to each TV programme listing are Video PlusCodes numbers, which allow you to instantly programme your video recorder to record the programme. To record a programme, dial the number of the Video PlusCode (or the programme you wish to record. For more details call Videoplus on 0898 121204 (calls charged at 6p per minute, 35p off-peak) or write to Videoplus+, VTM Ltd, 77 Fulham Palace Road, London W6 8JA. Videoplus+ (\*), PlusCode (+) and Video Programmer are trademarks of Gemstar Marketing Ltd.

## ITV

6.00 TV-am (3427351)  
9.25 Lucky Ladders. Lennie Bennett hosts the word game (s) (5052887) 9.55 Themes News (6927974)  
10.00 The Time... The Place... Topical discussion programme (6476351)  
10.40 This Morning. Judy Finnigan and Richard Madeley host the magazine show, including at 10.55 ITN News headlines, and at 11.55 Themes News (4172936)  
12.10 Rosie and Jim Children's show (3075328)  
12.30 ITN Lunchtime News. (Oracle) Weather (7454988) 1.10 Themes News (77817871)  
1.20 Home and Away. (Oracle) (6560887)  
1.50 A Country Practice (s) (5873387)  
2.20 Themes Help. Jackie Spracklen looks at the campaign for healthier food for children (48989603)  
2.50 Families (s) (6938873) 3.15 ITN News headlines (3420361) 3.20 Themes News headlines (3420374)  
3.25 The Young Doctors (674226)  
3.55 Children's ITV: Road Runner. Cartoon (r) (6431622) 4.00 Wall of the Banshee. (Oracle) (6345807) 4.25 Chip 'n' Dale Rescue Rangers. Cartoon adventures (5875153) 4.50 Art Attack. Neil Buchanan returns with the art series (5650328)  
5.10 Blockbusters. Bob Holness hosts the teenage quiz (8594516)  
5.40 ITN Early Evening News with John Suchet. (Oracle) Weather (43605)  
5.55 Thematics Help (r) (173142) 6.00 Home and Away (r). (Oracle) (239)  
6.30 Themes News. (Oracle) (719)



Train spotting: John Carter explores Florida Keys (7.00pm)

7.00 Wish You Were Here...? Last in the series with Judith Chalmers reporting from Euro Disney. John Carter looking at the Florida Keys and Suzanne Jackson finding out about holidays in the New Forest. Britain's newest National Park. (Oracle) (s) (9185)  
7.30 Coronation Street. (Oracle) (603)  
8.00 Take Your Pick. Revival of the ancient quiz, with Des O'Connor as giggling host (s) (3855)  
8.30 World in Action. Second part of a report in which a journalist goes to a donkey farm and discovers the violence encountered by the horses (s) (7073789)  
9.00 The Advocates: Above the Law. The Scottish legal drama continues with Dunbar & Partners trying to defend its reputation and Katherine deciding to take a stand. (Oracle) (2245)  
10.00 News at Ten. (Oracle) Weather (15718) 10.30 Themes News (461351)  
10.40 Aspel and the Year of the Monkey. Michael Aspel reports on the making of the 1992 Fornell calendar, which is based on the Chinese zodiac (153245)  
11.15 Film: Doctors. Private Lives. Formula television pilot about doctors at a university hospital. Starring John Gavins and Doms Mills. Directed by Steven Hillard Stern (820504)  
1.00 Sportswatch Extra: From Beyond Space (1987). Feasible science-fiction nonsense about aliens recruiting slaves from Earth to help defend their species. Starring Robert Hutton, Jennifer Jayne and Michael Gough. Directed by Freddie Francis (56611)  
3.30 Reach for Whitemeadow. Drama series set in 19th-century South Africa (s) (50814)  
4.30 Stage One. Featuring Barclay James Harvest (s) (40833)  
5.30 ITN Morning News (71272). Ends at 6.00

## SATELLITE

## SKY NEWS

● Via the Astra and Marco Polo satellites.  
8.00 Sunrise (692625) 8.30 Sky News Phone (626223) 10.00 Dayline (29269)  
10.30 Beyond 2000 (52065) 11.00 Dayline (29262) 11.30 Roving Report (85262)  
12.00 The Big Picture (29263) 12.30 The Region (50065)  
1.00 Good Morning America (71771) 2.30 Parliament Line (501794) 3.15 Parliament (50065)  
3.40 Top Gear (71774) 4.00 The Region (50065)  
4.30 8.30 Beyond 2000 (52061) 10.30 Newsline (56561) 11.30 BBC News (10761)  
12.30 Sport (52061) 12.30 BBC News (50065)  
1.00 America's Next Top Model (52062) 2.30 Sports (50065) 2.45 The Price Is Right (50065)  
2.50 Entertainment (50065) 3.00 Entertainment (50065)  
3.15 The DJ Kat Show (72565) 3.50 D'Arrrrr! Circus (5245) 5.20 Bewitched (2110) 6.00 Facts of Life (5351) 8.30 Candi (5245) 9.00 The Love Boat (2545) 10.30 All My Sons (2545) 11.30 A Town Like Alice (2561) 12.00 A Town Like Alice (2561) 10.00 Stars (5005)  
10.30 Holistic game show (464248) 10.30 Anything for a Novel (5251) 11.00 Hail Mary (5251) 12.00 The Color Limbo (5351) 12.00 Parcours from Sky, to it!

## SKY MOVIES

● Via the Astra and Marco Polo satellites.  
6.00 Showbiz (5007477)  
10.30 Sacred Ground (1983): A couple settle on a sacred Indian site (50055)  
12.00 None but the Brave (50056) 12.30 We're in Love (50057)  
1.00 The Perfect Date (1988): A date goes

10.00 Laugh-In (45056) 10.30 The Adams Family (26263)  
SKY SPORTS  
● Via the Astra and Marco Polo satellites.  
8.00 Turn and Hoop (1989): Tom Henke plays a small town cop (52522)  
9.00 The Big Game (1989): A football comedy with Terry Jones and John Cleese (504905)  
9.40 UK Top Ten (674535)  
10.30 Beyond 2000 (52061) 10.30 Australian Open (57938) 12.00 Australia's Cup (57938) 12.30 Australian PGA (57938) 1.00 British Money (1988): A bird smuggler and his wife (50055) 2.00 The Big Game (1989) 2.30 Australian Open (57938) 3.00 Australian Open (57938) 3.30 Australian Open (57938) 4.00 British Money (1988) 4.30 Australian Open (57938) 5.00 British Open (57938) 5.30 British Open (57938) 6.00 British Open (57938) 6.30 British Open (57938) 7.00 British Open (57938) 7.30 British Open (57938) 8.00 British Open (57938) 8.30 British Open (57938) 9.00 British Open (57938) 9.30 British Open (57938) 10.00 British Open (57938) 10.30 British Open (57938) 11.00 British Open (57938) 11.30 British Open (57938) 12.00 British Open (57938) 12.30 British Open (57938) 1.00 British Open (57938) 2.00 British Open (57938) 2.30 British Open (57938) 3.00 British Open (57938) 3.30 British Open (57938) 4.00 British Open (57938) 4.30 British Open (57938) 5.00 British Open (57938) 5.30 British Open (57938) 6.00 British Open (57938) 6.30 British Open (57938) 7.00 British Open (57938) 7.30 British Open (57938) 8.00 British Open (57938) 8.30 British Open (57938) 9.00 British Open (57938) 9.30 British Open (57938) 10.00 British Open (57938) 10.30 British Open (57938) 11.00 British Open (57938) 11.30 British Open (57938) 12.00 British Open (57938) 12.30 British Open (57938) 1.00 British Open (57938) 2.00 British Open (57938) 2.30 British Open (57938) 3.00 British Open (57938) 3.30 British Open (57938) 4.00 British Open (57938) 4.30 British Open (57938) 5.00 British Open (57938) 5.30 British Open (57938) 6.00 British Open (57938) 6.30 British Open (57938) 7.00 British Open (57938) 7.30 British Open (57938) 8.00 British Open (57938) 8.30 British Open (57938) 9.00 British Open (57938) 9.30 British Open (57938) 10.00 British Open (57938) 10.30 British Open (57938) 11.00 British Open (57938) 11.30 British Open (57938) 12.00 British Open (57938) 12.30 British Open (57938) 1.00 British Open (57938) 2.00 British Open (57938) 2.30 British Open (57938) 3.00 British Open (57938) 3.30 British Open (57938) 4.00 British Open (57938) 4.30 British Open (57938) 5.00 British Open (57938) 5.30 British Open (57938) 6.00 British Open (57938) 6.30 British Open (57938) 7.00 British Open (57938) 7.30 British Open (57938) 8.00 British Open (57938) 8.30 British Open (57938) 9.00 British Open (57938) 9.30 British Open (57938) 10.00 British Open (57938) 10.30 British Open (57938) 11.00 British Open (57938) 11.30 British Open (57938) 12.00 British Open (57938) 12.30 British Open (57938) 1.00 British Open (57938) 2.00 British Open (57938) 2.30 British Open (57938) 3.00 British Open (57938) 3.30 British Open (57938) 4.00 British Open (57938) 4.30 British Open (57938) 5.00 British Open (57938) 5.30 British Open (57938) 6.00 British Open (57938) 6.30 British Open (57938) 7.00 British Open (57938) 7.30 British Open (57938) 8.00 British Open (57938) 8.30 British Open (57938) 9.00 British Open (57938) 9.30 British Open (57938) 10.00 British Open (57938) 10.30 British Open (57938) 11.00 British Open (57938) 11.30 British Open (57938) 12.00 British Open (57938) 12.30 British Open (57938) 1.00 British Open (57938) 2.00 British Open (57938) 2.30 British Open (57938) 3.00 British Open (57938) 3.30 British Open (57938) 4.00 British Open (57938) 4.30 British Open (57938) 5.00 British Open (57938) 5.30 British Open (57938) 6.00 British Open (57938) 6.30 British Open (57938) 7.00 British Open (57938) 7.30 British Open (57938) 8.00 British Open (57938) 8.30 British Open (57938) 9.00 British Open (57938) 9.30 British Open (57938) 10.00 British Open (57938) 10.30 British Open (57938) 11.00 British Open (57938) 11.30 British Open (57938) 12.00 British Open (57938) 12.30 British Open (57938) 1.00 British Open (57938) 2.00 British Open (57938) 2.30 British Open (57938) 3.00 British Open (57938) 3.30 British Open (57938) 4.00 British Open (57938) 4.30 British Open (57938) 5.00 British Open (57938) 5.30 British Open (57938) 6.00 British Open (57938) 6.30 British Open (57938) 7.00 British Open (57938) 7.30 British Open (57938) 8.00 British Open (57938) 8.30 British Open (57938) 9.00 British Open (57938) 9.30 British Open (57938) 10.00 British Open (57938) 10.30 British Open (57938) 11.00 British Open (57938) 11.30 British Open (57938) 12.00 British Open (57938) 12.30 British Open (57938) 1.00 British Open (57938) 2.00 British Open (57938) 2.30 British Open (57938) 3.00 British Open (57938) 3.30 British Open (57938) 4.00 British Open (57938) 4.30 British Open (57938) 5.00 British Open (57938) 5.30 British Open (57938) 6.00 British Open (57938) 6.30 British Open (57938) 7.00 British Open (57938) 7.30 British Open (57938) 8.00 British Open (57938) 8.30 British Open (57938) 9.00 British Open (57938) 9.30 British Open (579